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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 57 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914. ONE ANNA

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LIST OF DEPARTURES.

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BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	...de
1914				
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	1050
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	1000
24th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	...
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	...
11th. ,,	alsette ..	6000	Medina ...	1250
18th. ,,	antua ..	11000	.....	1000
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	...
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	1100
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	...
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	1000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

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The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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186 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	26th. Feb.	9th. Mar.
Hiogo Maru.	Sano.	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	22nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Perada	4925	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Yamakura Maru	Hori	6120	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinobe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

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York Building,
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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	To	Leave ombay about.	Leave Karach about.
City of Calcutta A&C	7080*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5821	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manches- ter A&C	5551†	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birming- ham A&C	7475	...	25th May . ‡
ity of Calcutta A&C	:	....	10th June. ‡
ity of Benares A&C	6984	....	2.th June...
C ter ,,Manches- A&C	5551	24t h June...	....
City of York A&C	7	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
†"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamer call at Port Sudan.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	2ndCl Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	579	891	420	649
London via Marseilles ..	663	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles,out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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Harbin	Mengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
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Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
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LHSA, 2184, Fri. 13th March *8 a.m., Direct
‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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†PURNEA .....3306 Tuesday 10th Mar.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
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None but thoroughly experienced men need apply. 1177

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14th instant.

Successful candidates will be required to join on 1st April.

JAMES R. COATS, B. Sc., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Engineer,
Ripon Buildings, Madras, 2nd March, 1914. 1207

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WANTED for a European gentleman in good position Board and Residence within reach of Fort. Write stating terms to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1790

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either Abdar or Bearer). Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply MESS SECRETARY, 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 1175

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WANTED.—RESIDENT TEACHER, trained, certificated, required for primary section; C. of E. Communicant, salary Rs. 75 p.m., with board, laundry and medical attendance free.—Apply to the HONY. SECY., Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 1213.

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Applications to be sent to the address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1159

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DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED.—An experienced SURVEYOR. Must have been accustomed to accurate work and the carrying out of surveys of land and buildings and plotting own work. Valuation experience would be a recommendation. Salary Rs. 150-5-200 and local allowance. Apply stating age by letter only marked SURVEYOR to the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Secretariat, Bombay. 1794

WANTED—A Housekeeper to the Nursing Establishment of the General Hospital, Madras. She should be a lady with a good knowledge of cooking and keeping of accounts. Her duties will be to cater for and keep the daily and monthly accounts of the Nurses' Mess, superintend the purchase of articles of diet for the Nurses and look after the linen of the Nurses' quarters. Salary Rs. 80—4 (biennia)—100. With a ration allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications will be received till the 15th of March 1914.

Major H. KIRKPATRICK, I.M.S.,
Ag. Senior Medical Officer,
1211 General Hospital, Madras.

SITUATIONS VACANT.—Applications are invited for the posts of OVERSEERS and SUB OVERSEERS for the District Board, Buldana. Appointments are permanent and pensionable, but will be confirmed after one year's approved service. None need apply who has not qualified himself as Overseer and Sub-Overseer from any of the recognized Government institutions and does not possess practical experience of roads and building works. Selected candidates will have to join at once. Apply to the undersigned before the 20th of March, 1914.

Overseers. Pap Rs. 65—100 plus Rs. 30. Fixed Conveyaice allowance.

3 Sub-Overseers. Pay Rs. 40—60 plus 15 Rs. Fixed Conveyance allowance.

P. L. DAMLE,
Vice-Chairman, District Board,
Buldana, Berar.
2nd March, 1914. 1201

FOR SALE.

A New Coachbuilt Side Car Canoe-shaped "The Leicester," Rs. 215.—Major FOWLER, Akola, Berar. 1204

FOR SALE—P. & M. Combination, 2¾ H.-P. Sunbeam, Douglas, all 1913, two-speed, free engine. Apply GORA, Russo-Asiatic Bank. 1791

FOR SALE—Close to the Station Virar, B. B. and C. I. Ry., a solid new BUNGALOW and CHAWL. Further particulars from J. R. DANDEKAR, Bassein, Dt. Thana. 1787

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE.—CHESTNUT Aust. G. 15-2, aged, good charger, hack and hunter, up to much work, believed sound, Rs. 500; open to trial at Indore.—Apply BADDELEY, Bhopal. 1205.

COINS FOR SALE—Ancient Greek, Roman. Bactrian and Persian; also English, Foreign and Indian, old Silver and Copper Coins. Price list from R. D. SETHNA, Rambaugh Road, Karachi. 1799.

FOR SALE—Fancy pattern, guaranteed, brand new "DRAWING ROOM SUITE" in six pieces. Upholstered rich silk tapestry from Messrs. EVANS FRASER & Co., Filled horse hair. Price Rs. 170 or near offer. 1788

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE—Available after 15th March. Owner Going to the Hills 20 H. P. Ford 1913 model fitted with master Vibrator. Only landed in December, 1913. English torpedo body painted grey and upholstered throughout in green leather. Perfect running order, and as good as new, Stepney (unused), lamps and tools complete. Can be seen or tried in Delhi, Rs. 3.000.

.355 Mannlicher Schonauer Rifle, take down model, in leather case with about 40 rounds ammunition, Rs. 175. Apply to Capt. J. MACKENZIE, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. 1222

FOR SALE—Grey Waler Gelding 15 hands, 8 years old, Grand hunter, very clever across melon ground, good fencer, moderately fast. Regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Upto great weight. Present owner rides over 15 stone. Open to Veterinery examination and trial. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply

K. HEWLETT,
1738 Palli Hill, Bandra.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

PONIES FOR SALE.—To Reduce Stables. MERRY LASS, T. B. E., Park Swell —Eram, 5 years.

2. ALANNAH, C. B. General Cronje—Cymbeline, 5 years.

3. CINNAMON, Bay Arab Gold, Fast and up to weight, 5 years.

4. FRECKLES, Grey Arab Geld. Fast and up to weight, 5 years.

The above are sound. No vice. Will measure for polo and likely to make first class polo ponies. The first three ought to win races. Prices, etc. Apply to Major HOLMES, No. 13 Cantonments, Bareilly. 1223

(1)- An experienced BLACKSMITH MAISTRY, capable of supervising Smiths' work, salary Bts. Rs. 80.

(2) A SAW MILL CHARGEMAN, capable of taking charge of the whole work in Saw Mill, salary Bts. Rs. 125.

(3). A FITTING SHOP CHARGEMAN with experience in Mill Wright work, salary Bts. Rs. 155.

Apply with copies of references to the LOCO & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT
N. G. S. Railways,
Secunderabad, (Deccan).
1160.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

TO BE LET "BADE VILLA" Khandalla, furnished with four bed rooms. Apply FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, No. 2, Crawford Market. 1792

TO BE LET—Two airy rooms on the first floor, with electric fittings, situated at. Fort, 73, Apollo Street, Morarbhai Buildings. Apply HINDUSTHAN TRADING CO. 1773

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO LET—At Lanavla, five minutes' walk from station, BUNGALOW well-furnished and situated on the Hill. Apply C. GUNGADAS, No. 168, Thakerdwar, Bombay. 1793

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS is prepared to garage Motor cars, Motor Buses, and Taxi Cabs on the upper floor of the main building at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per average car space where well-ventilated lighted, spacious, well-floored, and clean accommodation can be secured.

For the convenience of Chauffeurs, and Taxi Drivors a cool Rest Room with a good outlook facing the sea is under construction. A Telephone connection will also be available.

For particulars apply to,
THE MANAGER,
Wellington Mews,
1688—3 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 12th day of March, 1914, for

I Annual repairs to Trust Properties and Petty Repairs generally, and

II The supply of Petty Stores for the year 1914-15.

2. FORMS of CONTRACT, Specification etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for Item No. I and Rs. 1,000 for Item No. II, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawl of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. THE BOARD do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) F. WATSON, A. M. Inst., C.E.,
Trust Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd March 1914. 1771

THE COLABA HAND LAND MIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1193.

2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.

3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Kenneth E. McKenzie as a Director in terms of Section 95 of the Articles of Association.

4 To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 12th March, to THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 26th February, 1914. 1733

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, at the Municipal Office, upto 1 p.m., (Bombay Time), on Monday, the 16th day of March 1914.

Supply of Diets &c., to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, for one year from the 1st April 1914.

2. Form of Contract, Specification &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned at the Municipal Workshops, Palton Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Honorary Treasurer at the Municipal Office in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. The PRESIDENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the President,
B. H. HEWETT, A.M.I.C.E.,
Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum.
Municipal Workshops, Palton Road,
Bombay, 6th March, 1914. 1804

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHANTILAL SHEVAKRAM the Receiver in Suit No. 287 of 1913 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has under the power given to him by the High Court contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, sale, possession, mortgage, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null and void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax tenure, but now freehold together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mughbhat Lane outside the Fort and in the registration sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 213 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152 New No. 1392 Old Survey No. 502 New Survey No. 7648 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 567 and Street No. 27 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Property of Jairam Kanjee on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Pundlik on or towards the North by the said Mughbhat Cross Lane on or towards the South by sweeper's passage.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
1785 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of DAMODAR GORDHANDAS SUKHADWALA .....Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwala a Cotton Broker late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant and who died a widower at Bombay on or about the 11th day of November 1913 and Probate of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 18th day of February 1914 to Messrs. Ardeshir D Paymaster W. T. Halai, and Abhechand Pitamber of Bombay are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai at 121 Esplanade Road, Bombay, their attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the executors will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 19th day of February 1914.
MAHDAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI
1614 Attorneys for the Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1117 of 1910.

TRICUMDAS MILLS CO., LTD.....Plaintiffs.
vs.

1 MULRAJ KHATAU .....
2. NAROTAM MORARJI GOKALDAS.
3. JAYNARAYAN HINDIMAL DANI.
4. VISHVANATH PARBHURAM VAIDYA, and .....
5. TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS ...Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that in addition to the offer for compromise of the above suit from the 1st and 2nd defendants, R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Liquidator has received an offer for compromise from the 3rd defendant Mr. J. H. Dani in respect of the claim against him. The Liquidator has applied to the learned Chamber Judge the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod for sanctioning the compromise. Pursuant to the direction given by his Lordship notice is hereby given that if any creditor desires to oppose or has anything to say in respect of the said compromise he may appear before his Lordship in Chambers on the 14th day of March 1914 at 11-30 a.m.

The terms of compromise may be inspected by the creditors at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., attorneys for the Liquidator, in Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road within the Fort Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of March 1914.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
1780 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of BORAH TYABALI ISUFALI late of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant a piece goods broker .....Deceased.

Bai MARIAMBAI widow of the said BORAH TAYABALI ISUFALI of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Bhajipala Lane outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of March, in the year of a our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 2nd day of March, 1914.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
1806 Attorneys for Petitioner.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. North ern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6.0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Newshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.18

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt:	,,	21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.			1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road	,,	6. 6 7. 9
5.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from totmbo upwards column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th instant,, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RALPH KIDD,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 5th March 1914.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the erection of a NEW MILL at Indore.

The Plans, Specifications and Schedule of Rates may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned where Forms of Tenders may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 each.

Each Contractor shall deposit with his Tender a sum of Rs. 1.000 as a guarantee of good faith and this amount will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, refusal, or delay in signing the Contract; this deposit will be returned upon non-acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned on or before 2 p.m. (S. T.), on 20th, March, 1914.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SARUPCHANDJI HUKAMCHAND,
Indore City,
5th March, 1914. 1215

KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. AND WG., CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 (Rupees forty five) per share of the HALF YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913, will be paid on application at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, the 23rd March, 1914, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., (S.T.), to those share-holders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 7th March 1914 on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th MARCH, to 20th March, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
KASTURCHAND PANACHAND MEHTA.
Ag. Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March, 1914. 1803

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1160 of 1912.

Joshi Hirji Manji .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Jivibai widow of Bhausar Keshav Pitha Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of November 1913 the following immoveable pdoperty will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Saturday the 7th day of March 1914 at the hour four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right litle and interest of the plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of quite and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhobi Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Seventy-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 648 New No. 6329 Old Survey No. 1005 and New Survey No. 2146 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 733 Street No. 57-59 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Shamrao Narayen, on or towards the West by Dhobi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Dhobi Moolji Manji and on or towards the South by Hanuman Temple.

For further particulars and condition of sales, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Cama Buildings Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1914.
(Sd.) J. E. MODY,
1568 Commissioner.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AUCTION SALE held on the 2nd day of March, 1914, at the instance of the firm of Messrs. HUKMA MOTA & Co., the mortgagees pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of April, 1912, and made between AHMED SAHEB BIN BAPOO SAHEB KAPRAY and FAKEER SAHEB BIN BAPOO SAHEB KAPRAY of the first part, the deceased BAPOO SAHEB BIN SHAHABUDIN KAPRAY of the second part and the said firm as mortgagees of the third part our client was declared the highest bidder for and purchaser of the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground composed of two several pieces of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground one containing by admeasurement 128 7.9 Square yards the other containing by admeasurement 156 1 2 Square yards aggregately containing by admeasurement 285 3.9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and building standing or erected thereon situate at KHANDIA STREET outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1530, 1527, and 1528 New Nos. 8692 and 8690 Old survey Nos. 2688, 2689 and 2690 and New survey Nos. 4101 and 4102 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 370 and 371 and Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Khandia Street on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the property of Jiwaji Essaji and on the South by the property of Jan Majomed Latiff and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Ahmed Saheb bin Bapoo Saheb Kapray.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1914.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
1798 Purchaser's Attorneys.

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on 09 April, 2017

LA SCALA Try to remember the Happiest Hour you ever spent. Now double it. Add all the Joys of the Best week you can think of, mix it with the thrills of First Love, size the lot up. Done it—good. Now that's how you will feel **TO-NIGHT** if you go to **10 O'CLOCK.**

TO-NIGHT FIRST SHOW
LA SCALA 6-30.

LA SCALA

PERFORMANCE AT
EDWARDES THEATRE
(LATE 'ALCAZAR' KALBADEVI.)

3 SCENES.

ANOTHER CHANGE TO-NIGHT—ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

TOM AND EILEEN MELBOURNE | IN THEIR NOVEL BURLESQUE REVUE "KEEP SMILING."

WRITTEN AND PRODUCED BY TOM MELBOURNE, SOLE AUTHOR AND PRODUCER OF "HULLO! BOMBAY"—"HULLO! CALCUTTA"—"HULLO! COLOMBO"—"SAY WHEN?" etc., etc.

3 SCENES.

1. LA SCALA THEATRE.
Introducing a Burlesque of the PALLADIUM MINSTRELS
THE WEATHERLYS
MUSICAL SPECIALITIES
A NOVEL FILM:—

2. A MUSIC STORE
SEE TOM as the Proprietor
EILEEN as the Customer
XAIDA AND ZILLA
AND
LITTLE QUEENIE

3. BACK TO LA SCALA
Introducing a Music Hall Burlesque:—
THE DEVILS BALL
MISS XAIDA
THE
JUVENILE VESTA TILLEY

ALASKA-SIBERIA EXPEDITION.
Mr. GEO SAMUELS WILL LECTURE ON THE FILM AND POINT OUT THE SALIENT FEATURES
AN EDUCATIONAL & FASCINATING STUDY—THRILLING HUNTING SCENES IN THE LAND OF "THE MIDNIGHT SUN"

BOOK NOW—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
Prices—Boxes, Rs. 15 and 10,
Rs. 2. 1. Annas 8 and 4.

ONE MORE IMPERIAL ENTERPRIZE FOR IMPERIAL PATRONS

EDISON KINETOPHONE

PICTURES THAT TALK AND SING.

The Latest Operas, Dramas, Musical Comedies and well-known **"STARS"** from the Vaudeville Stage, will be seen and heard at our Theatre, faithfully reproduced by this most marvellous and greatest **"KINETOPHONE,"** an **INVENTION** by that Wizard of Sound and Light, Mr. Thomas E. Edison.

Accompanied by ful complement of our usual new Programme billing **"BROTHERS AT WAR"** an Enthralling Episode of American Civil War depicting **Heart-Gripping Incidents, Realistic Effects, Star Artistes, Picturesque Sceneries, etc.** Also Pathe's Gazette, Interesting and Comic subjects.

Each 1½ Hours' Show: 3 Shows Nightly: 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12.
Prize Matinee on Saturday and Sunday: 5 to 6-30: Admission: Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4.

ELECTRIC THEATRE.
Telephone No. 2,020.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1058 of 1913.

NAGARDAS LALDAS SHROFF of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a merchant residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort. 2. DANE FUTTA & Co., a firm carrying on business at Barbhaya Moholla outside the Fort 3. SADA PANA & Co., a firm carrying on business as shroffs at 2nd Panaswady outside the Fort on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED deceased .....Plaintiffs.

v.

1. RUTTONJI PESTONJI OOMRIGAR & Co., a firm carrying on business near Crawford Market outside the Fort 2. AYSHABAI WIDOW and executrix of HAJI AHMED HASSAM. 3 KHATIZABAI widow of IBRAHIM HAJI HASSAM a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian ad-litem (Abdul Karim Haji Ahmed). 4. HAWABAI wife of SULLEMAN HASSAM SOUDAGAR 5. HALIMABAI unmarried daughter of HAJI AHMED HASSAM 6. AYSHABAI daughter of HAJI AHMED HASSAM and wife of HAJI ISMAIL. 7. HANIFABAI HAJI AHMED 8. HOORBAI HAJI AHMED. 9. RABIABAI HAJI AHMED 10. NOORBAI HAJI AHMED. 11. YAMNABAI HAJI AHMED. 12 MAHOMED HAJI AHMED 13. TYB HAJI AHMED and 14. TEHER HAJI AHMED all the last defendants 7 to 14 being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad-litem (Ayshabai widow of Haji Ahmed Hassam) the defendants 3 to 14 being the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and all the defendants 2 to 14 Halai Memon inhabitants residing at Abdul Rehman Street outside the Fort .....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 13th day of November 1913 plaintiffs abovenamed have obtained leave under Rule 8 Order 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure from the Sitting Judge in Chambers permitting them to institute the above suit in this Hon'ble Court on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the deceased Ebrahim Haji Ahmed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said Ibrahim Haji Ahmed Hassam may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That for the purpose aforesaid all proper directions may be given and accounts taken.
(c) That some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the estate of the said Ibrahim Haji Ahmed.
(d) That the first defendant's firm may be refrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from selling the interest of the said Ibrahim in the estate of the said Haji Ahmed Hassam until the further orders of this Hon'ble Court.
(e) That in the event of the first defendants firm being allowed to sell the said property leave may be given to the 3rd plaintiff's firm to bid at the said scale.
(f) That leave may be given to the plaintiffs to sue on behalf of all other creditors of the said Ebrahim.
(g) That the plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for.
(h) That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 29th day of March 1914.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
This 28th day of February 1914.

Messrs KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
1802 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients SHERMAL INDAJI and JIVAN INDAJI have contracted to purchase the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder.

All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift share sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Attorneys for the purchasers at their Office No. 89 Medows Street Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situated in Oart called Malowdy at Funeshwady Street in the Registration Sub-District of Fort of the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth from North to South and eighty feet in length from East to West registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 275 and which said premises were formerly assessed under Nos. 130 and 131 and now under Ward Nos. 4626, 4627 and 4628 and Street No. 1 and 1 and 2 and are bounded on the East by the Oart belonging to Luxumon Tanaji and Bhiwa Tanaji Colies, on the West by a passage reserved to pass and repass all purchasers of the said Oart on the South by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Dadoba-Runsord Josee and on the North by the ground and house belonging to Janoo Bhoocan Kinay Bhundari and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of Narayen Raghunath.

Dated this sixth day of March 1914.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
1805 Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH COAL.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 2,500 to 3,000 tons of English (Yorkshire or North Wales) coal and should be delivered at the Municipal office not later than 3 p.m. on Monday the 30th March 1914.

The TENDER FORM and specification can be had from Municipal office during office hours on payment of rupee one for each form.

The coal must be best of quality, double screened and free from iron pyrite and other impurities and must be approved by the Municipal Chief Engineer.

The coal to be supplied ex-ship (coal from local stocks will not be accepted) and stacked carefully in the Municipal godown on Lawrence road weighed over the MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP WEIGHBRIDGE and to be paid for on the weight so found.

The first delivery of at least 500 tons to be supplied during the month of May 1914 and subsequent deliveries to be at Tenderer's option provided that not less than 250 tons is delivered at intervals not exceeding one month.

The price to include all landing, wharfage, octroi, freight, carriage, stacking or other charges.

Rupees 1,000 should accompany each tender as earnest money.

The MUNICIPALITY does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders to hold good till the decision of the Municipality is passed thereon.

The blanks in the tender form must be filled in and the rates clearly and correctly monied out in the amount column provided for the purposes and totals and grand totals correctly stated. If these conditions are not complied with the tender will be rejected.

MEASHAM LEA,
A. M. Inst., C.E.,
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal office,
Karachi 14th February 1914. 1795

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a few strength and energy.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Applo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chickel Wadi, Tardeo, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1914, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Moosa.

3,000 Bags Floor "Anchor Brand" Household, Household pocket, Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within two days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE BUNGALOW IN MARY LANE AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS MOTI-VILLA AND THE HANDSOME FURNITURE FURNISHED THEREIN.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 8th March, 1914, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable bungalow known as Moti Villa on the Premises and its furniture.

Particulars:—All that piece of Government land or ground situate at Matheran in Mary Lane, in Sub-District of Karjat and admeasuring 2,146 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the property of Mrs. Laxmibai Sunderrao Jaykar, on the South by a vacant piece of Government land, on the East by Mary Lane, and on the West by a vacant piece of Government land and bears plot No. 8. The above bungalow is built on a piece of land taken on a lease from the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulhusein Adamji Peerbhai.

For further particuars and printed conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N. B.:—The furniture of the said bungalow will be sold in one lot after the sale of the bungalow.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as Tables, chairs, cupboards, single and double glass door almiras, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cane benches marble topped octagon tables, hanging lamps, bookstands, wall clocks, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

1 cottage piano by John Brinsmead & Sons, London.

By order of the concerned:—One lot boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and babies and lace insertion ribbons for ladies.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Co., Solicitors for Bai Ramabai, (widow of Cursondas Bhimjee), the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Tricumdas Damjee (an insolvent), the mortgagor.

2 iron safes by Godrej.
1 iron safe by a different maker.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 255 of 1893 (Saleh Mahomed sv. Lady Janbai).

1 iron safe by Milner.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:—

Re:—Jamnadas Jivraj:—29 bales Jute waste.

Re:—Currim Halai Moti and others:—1 iron safe and Mehta boxes &c.

Re:—Vaghji Moolji & others:—1 gold Tanij.

Re:—Jeram Gordhan and others:—4 silver foot-toe rings.

4 silver chain rings, 1 hair pin, 6 buttons, 1 ear-ring set with imitation stores, 1 gold medallion.

Re:—Bansidhar Magtumal:—Pictures in frames, wall clock, gadlas, takias, Mehta boxes, dressing table, electric light pendants, trunks, iron safe, vase lamps, cupboards, teapoys, chairs, benches, weighing scales, copying press, etc.

Re:—Dipchand Kara:—3 Ramsnavmi, 1 silver armlet, 2 nose rings and 1 ear-ring, pearl buttons, etc.

Re:—Gordhandas Piraj:—4 rings set with diamond and rubies, 4 chand tara set with rubies.

Re:—Lakhamsey Varadhman:—1 vali with 3 pearls.

Re:—Pranjiwandas Kalidas:—Iron safe, pearl valis, pearl booties, rings set with rubies, gold rings, silver buttons, pearl bundles, one pair of bracelet, etc.

Re:—Vithal Veljee:—1 pair ear-rings, pankha, and iron sundries.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

3 Rubber-tyred light Victoria.
2 Rubber-tyred light Vis-a-Vis.
2 Rubber-tyred light Broughams.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company Ltd., (in liquidation):—

1 Hotchkiss Motor Car No. B 3138.
1 Darracque Motor Car No. B 2526.
1 Darracque Motor Car No. B 1809.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 49 of 1914—(Abdula Noor Mahomed vs. Rahimbai, widow):—

1 Chestnut Arab Gelding.
1 Rubber-tyred Tonga.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "BELVEDERE COTTAGE" TOGETHER WITH ALL ITS FURNITURE FURNISHED THEREIN, SITUATE AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from the Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 12th day of March 1914 at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following pucca built bungalow with all its furniture therein.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with its tenements, messuages, or buildings standing thereon and known as "Belvedere Cottage," situate, lying and being at the Matheran Hill in the Sub-District of Karjat, and bearing Plot No. 59 and admeasuring about 2 acres and 38 goonthas (whereof the ground rent is Rs. 20-10-5 and the Municipal tax is Rs. 6) and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by the Belvedere Point, on the South by the Belvedere Road, and on the North by the bungalow of Mr. Rutton Tata.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—The above bungalow is specially built under the owner's supervision, and is excellently famous for climate, water and other respects, and its premises and furniture, etc., will be put to auction in one and whole lot.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINE SANDOWS SHAFT ENGINE AND GENERATOR, PUMPS AND FITTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. G. P. Ogale of American Engineering Co., the following goods ex S.S. "Lanterfels."

16 Engines Sandows, 1 shaft.
1 Engine and Generator and 7 boxed pumps and fittings.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 160 F. P. Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton:—

About 160 F. P. bales high class stapled cotton Seind American.

The above cotton grown from specially selected American seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen from now at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 135 BARRELS SODIUM SULPHIDE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Soorji Vullubhdass & Co., in their godown in Desiasthan Street Vadgadi on account of the concerned the following damaged goods.

Ex s.s. "Ehrenfels."
135 Barrels Sodium Sulphide.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1914.

D'LAL & COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction teak and blackwood, office and household furniture such as single and double glass door cupboards, writing and washing tables, tables leather lined and tapestry lined sofas, easy chairs, almyrahs, chairs, tapestry and leather lined drawing room suites, book stands, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned.
249 office inkstands.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (CHAWLS) SITUATED AT NORTHBROOK STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

High Court.
Suit No. 694 of 1902.

Jagjiwan Raisey and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Permanand Raja ..... Defendant.
Jugjiwan Raisey Raja ..... Petitioner.

Under instructions from Mr. Jugjiwan Raisey, who has been authorized to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties by an order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 9th day of April, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that portion of a piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 583 3-9 square yardss or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or two chawls, or ranges, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Northbrook Street formerly called Portuguese Street, at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2951 and 2957 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 30 and 31 and now under C Ward No. 7729 and 7730 and Street No. 183 to 193, and bounded as follows, that is:—On or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street, on or towards the North by a moiety of a passage and property of Kumbhar Raja Hajab, and on or towards the South by a moiety of a passage and the property of the said Kumbhar Bhima Jeewa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Vendors, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE BUNGALOWS AT HEALTHY OUTSTATION.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS & OPEN LAND SITUATED AT PANCHGANI ON THE ROAD TO MAHABLESHWAR.

Re:—Estate of W. A. L. Mckenzie.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will receive offers for the purchase of the following properties at Panchgani upto the end of the current month.

The "Craig End."
The "Arthur Cottage."
The "Willie Cottage."

Particulars can be had from Messrs. Bhimji & Co., Solicitors for Miss Alice Learmouth Mckenzie, Surviving Trustee of the Estate of W. A. L. Mckenzie at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or from the offices of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1797 53, Meadow Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

34-36, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 7TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Kavarana Mansions," on Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Colaba Railway station Colaba handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising of oblong dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror side-board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano in good order, Jost fan, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carved black-wood furniture, carved flower stands and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, bedroom chest of drawers, panel doors clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, standing hall lamps, wall clocks, rich carpets, gent's bicycle, English in box, garden plants, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

The property of G. Weston Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

Present for the first time in India their strong repertoire of London successes.

MARCH 7.

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"

The Greatest of all Farcical Comedies.

COME AND LAUGH!!

A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.
Preceded by
The One Act Play
Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece
"WATERLOO"
by Conan Doyle
Corporal Gregory Brewster—Charles Howitt.

Monday, March, 9th.

"DIANA OF DOBSON"

The Brilliant London Success.

Tuesday, March 10th.

"BELLA DONNA"

Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

Wednesday, March 11th.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

The funniest play ever written.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. And Gallery As. 8.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.

NIGHTLY AT 9-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present

The popular farcical play

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co., from Monday, March 9th.

Time and prices, as usual.

OPEN AIR CONCERT. AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

ON

SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1914.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. MARSHALL and OFFICERS.
THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.
Will play a selected programme of Music.
Under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Band Master).
FROM 9 P.M., TO 11 P.M.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be SERVED from 7 p.m., at Rs. 5/- PER HEAD.
A LA CARTE SERVICE AS USUAL.
TABLES CAN BE BOOKED NOW.
THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.,

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Gen. Manager **Mr. James McGrath.**

Variety and Cinema.

(A rest from the Revues because of the Doctors' Bills for Apoplexy.)

To-Night

at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Opening Performance of

MONS. HERBERT

With His

MUSICAL DANCING TABLE

The most Original and Artistic Turn in the World.

Direct from London.

MISS CLEO. PEEL

The American Comediene with a Great Reputation.

MISS REINA ELMA

in new Dances and Songs.

Mr. LEW JAMES

Character Comedian.

MABEL & MALFE.

Bombay's great favourites in New Eccentricities.

Film Programme will include:

THE FORTUNE HUNTERS

A delightful Drama with the scene laid in Venice.

Topical Cartoons.

"THE EVENING NEWS WALTZ"

A charming production.

MAX AND THE DAUGHTER OF ALBION

one of Max's Best.

THE EXCELSIOR

where everybody goes

Twice Nightly

at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Another Big Revue in Preparation.

Plan at Soundy's

ALASTOR can be consulted in The Gardens at 9-30 p.m., other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

A UNIQUE CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTION.

FIRE AT SEA! DRAMA ON THE OCEAN

A MARVEL OF REALISM.

Real Fire Scenes taken on Boardship!

See the Atlantic liner of Fire!

See the Mad Struggle for Life!!

See the Rescue from the Burning Ship!!!

The Programme also includes:—

Esmail (Drama); Gaumont Graphic (News by the Mail); and Baby Tramp (Comic).

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15,

Saturdays and Sundays. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
ONLY FOR ONE WEEK
TURBINO TRIO
And
THE KING OF CYCLE.
Change of Programme
Quite Novel Feats.
A New Highly Sensational Star Film
"A MAN IN WHITE CLOAK"
3,000 Feet Long
THE SALE OF A GHOST
Half Prices
Rs. 1, As. 8, 4 and 2.
Matinee with Prizes Saturday anp Sunday and also on Wednesday being Holi Holiday.
5-15 to 6-45 and Daily 7 to 8-30: 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.
From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

THE „CONDER" OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES for the above CLOSE on MONDAY, MARCH, the 9th, at 6 p.m.,

ENTRANCE FEE Rs. 5

For EACH COUPLE should be sent to THE HON. SECRETARY, Y. M. C. A., Fort.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

Precipitation occurred in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, and Baluchistan. Disturbance is now affecting the plains of North-West India.

Forecast:—Precipitation in the hills of North-West India and local falls of rain in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 6TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.16" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Multan; minimum temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Mainpuri. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme southern districts.

Sind Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana and in excess in lower Sind.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujrat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bhuj and Veraval and either equal to or below the average at other stations. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect at Sangor, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and either normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Minimum temperature is higher than usual in north Hyderabad.

General remarks.—Weather continues unsettled in north-west India; cloud has increased in Rajputana, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, while skies remain moderately to heavily clouded in the Punjab. Light precipitation has occurred in the extreme north.

Some showers may occur in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on FRIDAY, the 6th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.3	69.3	92	..	4.56	—1.18
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	82.8	71.3	83	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.9	59.7	66	..	1.39	—0.15
Rawalpindi	62.0	51.6	91	0.16	8.67	2.09
Lahore	75.2	56.2	71	..	3.15	0.47
Sirsa	80.1	4.2	67	..	1.42	—0.03
Ambala	75.7	56.1	83	..	2.18	—2.65
Delhi	79.0	55.3	54	..	0.74	—1.69
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.6	58.2	47	..	0.32	—1.05
Mainpuri	80.6	56.1	79	..	1.52	—0.48
Jhansi	82.6	58.3	40	..	0.91	—0.66
Cawnpore	79.4	55.9	62	..	1.20	—0.64
Allahabad	83.9	52.5	56	..	1.41	—0.54
Jacobad	86.7	53.8	40	..	2.31	1.38
Karachi	77.8	63.6	82	..	2.11	0.84
Ajmer	85.1	55.5	32	..	0.86	—1.31
Jaipore	86.7	59.9	30	..	2.48	.36
Kotah	88.6	60.5	30	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	58.0	78	..	1.01	0.60
Dwarka	77.9	68.9	72	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	88.9	67.5	79	..	0.11	—0.34
Rajkot	94.0	58.3	69	..	0.08	—0.38
Bhavnag Para	85.6	61.2	51	..	0.04	—0.43
Surat	99.7	64.8	60	..	0.04	—0.29
Ahmedabad	95.7	62.1	37	..	0.09	—0.26
Dessa	94.4	58.1	30	..	0.16	—0.31
Neemuch	88.8	58.0	31	..	0.14	—0.58
Indore	91.7	67.8	32	..	0.42	—0.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.5	56.7	72	..	5.28	3.04
Saugor	84.5	62.3	46	..	2.16	0.18
Hoshangabad	89.5	61.0	59	..	2.47	0.86
Khandwa	95.9	64.9	31	..	0.30	—0.76
Akola	98.0	65.3	29	..	0.98	—0.79
Amra oti	95.1	66.4	31	..	1.74	—0.12
Nagpur	89.9	64.1	46	..	2.05	—0.08
Chanda	96.9	67.0	41	..	1.53	—0.47
Raipur	90.7	64.8	51	..	1.90	0.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	72.5	84	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagiri	87.5	70.9	83	..	..	—0.70
Mormugao	88.7	74.5	88	..	..	—1.19
Karwa	87.7	71.2	91	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.9	61.5	29	..	0.08	—0.76
Ahmednagar	96.3	61.8	26	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	98.2	61.1	62	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	97.6	67.2	33	..	0.01	—1.50
Bijapur	97.0	67.6	69	..	0.24	—1.10
Belgaum	92.8	62.3	66	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	96.1	73.3	19	..	0.01	—1.20
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.6	70.5	32	..	0.02	—1.42
Hyderabad	94.8	70.8	49	..	0.00	—1.65
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.8	76.0	74	..	0.93	—2.44
Calicut	88.2	75.3	81	..	4.67	—1.36
Cochin	90.2	77.8	71	..	4.75	—4.65
Colombo	90.2	71.1	91	1.18	30.02	5.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.7	68.6	78	..	0.03	—6.68
Bellary	98.0	68.6	49	..	0.04	—2.27
Guddapah	95.0	69.2	58	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	88.6	72.0	82	..	28.73	8.47
Bangalore	89.1	61.5	78	..	0.34	—3.47
Coimbator	94.2	68.3	77	..	4.87	—0.45
Trichinopoly	93.6	73.4	78	..	10.44	1.57
Negapatam	86.0	77.8	73	..	53.41	4.27

Babu Anand Sarup, formerly a signaller in the N. W. Railway, has assumed the functions of the Guru of the Radha Swami cult after the death of the last Guru and is styled "Sahibji" by his followers. He is touring in the Ludhiana district and has been here for a few days. Frequent discussions take place between him and those who seem to question his authority. It is a matter of regret that hot words should have passed between this gentleman and a member of the local Bar who has sent to him a notice that in case he does not apologise within a week, legal steps would be taken against him.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 5th

S S Reidar	Nilsen	Calcutta	Feb. 22
S S Persia	Scampichho	Trieste	Feb. 4
March 6th			
S S Macedonia	Bennett	London	Feb. 13
S S Buyo Maru	Sagara	Rangoon	Feb. 16
S S Manchester citizen	Beggs	Rottardam	Feb. 4

DEPARTURES.

March 6th

SS Sofala	Warrington	Karachi
SS Chinwara	Williams	Galle
SS Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
SS Ocean	Christiansen	calcutta
SS, Blake	Hill,	calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer Chantala	for	Antwerp
,, Lichtenfels	for	Colombo
,, Buyo Maru	for	Rangoon
,, Burjora	for	Persian Gulf

S. S. Reidar:—The steamer Reidar 2276 tons, Captain H. G. Nilsen arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta which port she had left on February 22. with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Persia:—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain A. Scampichho, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Trieste which port she had left on February 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Macedonia, 5245 tons, Captain C. D. Benneth R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Friday from London which port she had left on February 13, with mail general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru 3247 tons, Captain T. Sagara, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon which port she had left on February 16, with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

S. S. Manchester Citizen:—The steamer Manchester Citizen, 2725 tons, Captain G. W. Beggs arrived in harbour on Friday from Rotterdan which port she had left on February 4, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean 2459 tons Captain T. Christiansen sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake 2396 tons Captain H. J. Hill, sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

Friday, March 6th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.		Agc
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co	
F Strathleven	Mc. Phee	W. & A. G. & Co	
G Manin	Stefans	V. S. N. & Co	
K Tottori Maru	Moses	N. Y. K.	
M. Presidient	Schutz	A. S. & Co	
N Bronwen	Williams	J. F. & Co	
O. Annan Maru	Takemaru	O. S. K.	
P Neidenfels	Hendes	W. & A. G. & Co	

V. DOCK.

1 Newby Hall	Parker	K. N. & Co	
2 Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.	
3 Red Italia	Pencetl	Rubattino Line	
5. Jerseymoor	Barton	W. & A. G. & Co	
6 Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co	
7 Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co	
8. Gablonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co	
9 Arcadia	Barchad	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
10 Chiakoa	Summers	M. M. & Co	
12 & 13. Ocanda	Mills	M. M. & Co	
15 Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co	

M. W. D. D

O & R Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co	

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi Ahmed / Bahaduri Hossim		Bo. S. N. co.	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O S. N & Co
Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Angus	Lezell	A. Y. & Co
Bals of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Buryo Maru	Sagara	Shard Walls & Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M & Co
Clan Grahm	Becket	J. F. & Co
Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co.
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Daisai Maru	Kita	O. S. K.
Derwent Hall	Jones	
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseines	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Hellios	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Khoarou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Hannah	T. Mollsion & Co.
Kosuth	Dinarch	A. L. S. N. Co
Kish	Robertson	H. T. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Lichtenfils	Walldorff	W. F. A. Graham & Co
Macedonia Bennett		P. & O. Co.
Manchester Citizen	Beggs	
North Pacific	Goodwin	W. & A. G. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen.	The Bombay & Co
Orna	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Shone	M. M. & Co
Persia Scampecchoo		A. L. S. N. co
Quilos	Cross	M. M. & Co.
Risdes	Niclsen	
Sunbeam (Yacht)	Galloway	Earl Brasse
St. Lenards	Cofferata	J. F. & Cy
Sofala	Warrington	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Evaris	P. & O. S. N. Co
Transport Plassey	Andrew	R. N. R.
Tairyabi	Rass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co
Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. Co

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

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OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 5th. 1914.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ulto arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2½ % .. ..75 1.16unchgd.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.21¼unchgs.

Rentes 3 % .. ..88½plus ¼

Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.43½unchgd.

Bar Silver Spot .. .. 27plus ⅛

Bar Silver 2 months hence 26 15.16plus 1.16

Closing Tone of silver :— (yesterday 63 9.16) Indian Buying.

Rupee Paper 3½ % 63⅞plus 1.16

Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ⅛13.16unchgd.

Discount. Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.

3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 89unchgd.

Discount Bank Bills 3 months .. ..2⅜—1.16

„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 2 5.16—1.16

„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3⅛unchgd.

„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3¼unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9

Interest day to day loans .. 1¾unchgd.

„ 7 day market loans .. .2¾uncdgd.

THE BANK ENGLAND.

THE BANK OF ENGLABD RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	41,800,000	Dec.	900,000
Public Deposits	22,400,000	June.	1,800,000
Other do.	40,900,000	Dec.	2,500,000
Govt. Securities	11,200,000	Dec.	100,000
Other Securities	38,700,000	Inc.	700,000
Notes & Gold	31,700,000	Dec.	1,200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 50 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	8,000
„ „ to Contient	..	36,000
Futures at New York May	..	11.72plus 7
Futures at new York July	..	11.70plus 5

Advanced on Favorable Cables and on Foreign Buying.

Spot Cotton at New York	..	13.00unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	12¾unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—steady.

Futures at New Orleans May	..	12.35plus 8
Futures at New Orleans July	..	12.36plus 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		..9unchgd.
Demand Bills		.. 4.86—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	..	58½plus ¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales			15,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & Exp sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.			2,000
Total Day's Imports sales iecreased yesterday by 4,000 bales ..			5,000

Tone of LiIerpool Cotton. Spot :—Good business done-steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady

Tone of Manchester Market Dull with a moderete enquiry.

Mid Americans			6.99plus 4
Egyptian F. G. F.			8.90unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	11.71	plus 6
	July	11.70	„ 5
New York Official noon call	May	11.69	„ 4
	July	11.68	„ 3
New Or eans 10 a.m. ..	May	12.33	„ 6
	July	12.34	„ 7

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6.61plus 3
A.M.	6.56 „ 3
M.J.	6.56 „ 3
J.J.	6.51 „ 3
J.A.	6.46 „ 3
A.S.	6.36 „ 3
S.O.	6.25 „ 3
O.N.	6.18 „ 3
N.D.	6.13 „ 3
D.J.	6.12 „ 3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London March 5th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 49lbs.C.I.F. May-June ; London value unchanged 37½

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation dull.

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March ; sellers dull 35—¼

South Australian no sellers.

Victorian no sellers.

New South Wales no sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May ; Dunkirk done new months 54⅜

Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs. ex-Ship March April-May; Dunkirk sellers firmer 49plus ½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady 50½plus ¼

Linseed Calcutta March ; April London sellers quiet but steady unchanged 49.3

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April ; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady 43⅞plus ⅛

Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull Buyers firmer unchanged £5.19.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged £64½

Copper Braziers £79½plus ½

Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 10.6plus 6d

Arrivals :—"Bregenz."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; small business doing prices rather easier 12.6¾—¾

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; nothing doing unchgd. 11.10½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar. 9.2½—¼

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3½—¾

Quiet prices rather easier.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July ; very quiet prices unchanged 13.2½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March ; value unchanged 11.3¾

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March ; value unchanged 11.3

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 10.9¾

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged 10.11½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 11.9¾

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value still nothing doing unchanged 11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; sellers easier 3—¾

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

March, 6.

We have to report an all round better inquiry. Still demand is not up to expectations, and attainment of normal affairs is not possible, unless far better results are achieved. Buying is more encouraging to discourage those traders, who are anxious to experience low stocks and higher prices. Staple goods in standard marks must be moving freely to induce buyers to again rush in for some really heavy purchases. We hear a very large and noble English House are only too anxious for a very nominal trade, and are not recommending their constituents to participate in the present somewhat reckless buying. They are only prevailed upon to make such purchases as quite needy and compulsory for them and the dealer to operate in. This is remarkable for a House that have always held their own and are always in the front rank of our Piecegoods trade. This "Caution" has not only been preached, but actually practised by a firm of influence and importance, and we believe neither the condition on our side nor the position of cotton and manufacturers on the other side are so encouraging as to allow merchants to disregard this important factor in trade.

Grey Shirtings have been freely sold and purchased. A very large line in 39 inches by 37¼/38 yards, 16 by 12 cloth under a very well-known standard mark, is said to have resulted in business at about 7/4 per piece H. D. including duty. Further decent lots in 45 inches heavy cloths have also been booked. The activity in the style is pretty surprising. In Whites, demand is decent. Sales at low prices are also frequent. A sundry European House are said to have sold a lot of about 120 cases Nainsooks, 27 inchs, 18 yards, 16 by 14 nominal, at 2/2 ex duty, shipment April and June. This House are also reported to hold about 200 cases or more of the same in their godowns, and though they are soliciting offers on the above basis they have not been successful, as ready lots tend to lower prices and again do not find prompt purchases, loss of interest etc., being the main causes. In Mull we hear of decent lines in 58 inches by 20 yards, "Red Ends" have been on cables through a couple of European Houses in the basis of 4s. 5d. ex duty shipment May and July. We also hear that a sundry native House have sold a small lot in these at about 4s. 6d. ex duty shipment April and May. Prints and Dyed Goods continue moving steadily. White Grounds are very poor, stocks being huge on our side. Dealers are anxious to accept very low prices, but do not find buyers to take up quantities that would justify in some way the cheap prices and the losses suffered. Chocolates are selling well, business having resulted at 3 5/16 per yard original printing. Imitations have also resulted in business at 2 11/16 per yard upwards. Printed Choondries in 42 inches 27 yards have resulted in business at 7s. 10d. usual quality. In Colored Goods, we hear a lot of 50 bales of green and yellow shirtings in 24 inches by 39 yards have further resulted in business at 3 11½, low cloth 14 by 7 nominal counts. Offers in Red Shirtings, and Dorias, stocks are on cables at different prices. Fancies have been pretty active, some demand in Brocades being visible, but not at all satisfactory. Better class goods in retail quantities are well on demand. Dhooties move well, the heavier qualities being in stronger demand. Some decent lots have again resulted in business.

Yarns :—Some demand prevail in our market, but Manchester prices are easier. 2/40s. grey is offered at 12d. whilst 2/80s. grey American at 21d. by a well-known European House. Single Yarns are quoted ½d. a lb. cheaper, whilst in Mercerised Yarns, business in 2-80s. grey wraps is possible at 6s. 2d. and dyed at 6s. 11d. a wrap.

We quote :—

Japanese Grey drill Rs. 10-3 per piece.

American Pepperence drill Rs. 11-0 per piece.

"Masjid" Grey drill Rs. 7-3 per piece.

Lepmann's '1,500' net : Shirting etc., Rs. 10-7 per piece.

"Fari" No. 2000 Grey Shirting etc., Rs. 5-14 per piece.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

Calcutta share market to-day showed an improvement in rates and jutes were steady. Transactions included :—

Coal shares,—Auckland 3; Bhalgora 25¼; Eurrakur (ord) 18; Borrea (ord) 5½; Burra Dhemo 9; Katras and Jherriah 89; Kosoonda and Nyadee 19 7/8; Bhularitand 4¾; Raneegunge 20½; Satpukhuria and Assansol 8.

Jute shares—Barnagore (ord) 65; Kanknarrah (ord) 179; Kamarhatty (ord) 114; Burn and Company 7; P. C. Debtr. 107½.

Calcutta Real Property,—Debtr. 103.

Dalbhoom Gold shares,—23.

Ex Era Tea shares,—Kalinaggar and Khored 91.

M.P'S ROMANTIC STORY OF A LEGACY.

HOW A FORTUNE WAS LEFT TO IRISH AND LABOUR PARTIES.

The interesting history of the legacy which has been bequeathed to Mr. J. Keir Hardie and Mr. Redmond, for the benefit of their respective political parties, by the Misses Elizabeth and Jane Kippen, of Edinburgh, is told by Mr. Keir Hardie in the "Labour Leader." Mr. Keir Hardie first met them in 1892. On returning home after his election in July, he was told that two quaintly dressed old ladies had spent a week in the village making very exhaustive inquiries about his life and character.

"Later in the year," he says, "we were spending a few days with my wife's mother at Hamilton, and learned that they had been there also and had visited my wife's mother.

"They told her frankly their errand. They knew that as a working man I would be none too flush with money, and they were anxious to help in this respect, provided they were satisfied that I was dependable.

"Their inquiries into my public record were assuring, but—was I a good husband? A mother-in-law was the best authority on that."

Mr. Keir Hardie was invited to Edinburgh and told that they wished to help Socialism. They proposed to give a written agreement to pay him £300 a year so long as he remained in Parliament, but he declined the offer.

Years passed before Mr. Hardie heard of them again, and then a small Christmas gift from them reopened communication. Subsequently they sent considerable sums to the Independent Labour Party and the Irish Party, and before their death drew up a document leaving the whole of their possessions to the two parties in equal shares. This document has been declared valid as a will.

In connection with the Indo-Ceylon Railway, it is stated that no passenger will be allowed to land at Talaimannar Pier from India unless he is in possession of a health pass signed by the Ceylon Medical Officer at Mandapan or elsewhere in India. These health passes will be collected at Talaimannar by the Medical Officer there.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 6,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Bank.
20 boxes sovs.	15,00,000	Loudon	Chartered.
6 „ gold	3,16,800	„	„
20 „ sovs.	15,00,000	Port Said	„
13 „ „ and gold	30,000 / 8,60,160	London	National.
20 boxes sovs.	15,00,000	Alexandria	„
20 „ „	15,00,000	„	„
10 „ „	7,50,000	„	„
5 „ „	3,75,000	London	Eastern.
1 „ gold	37,500	„	International.
2 cases sovs.	90,000	Jeddah	Comptoir.

SHIPMENTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived here to-day, brings from London :—

£90,000 Bar Silver.

£110,000 Bar Gold.

£140,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 13th Maher brings from London :—

220,000 Bar Silver.

£120,000 Bar Gold.

£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 20th March brings from London :—

£190,000 Bar Silver.

£150,000 Bar Gold.

£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains quiet and unchanged with little business doing.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, July. ..	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 5-32
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		170½
Marks „ „ ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		141½
„ „ Shanghai ...		191¼
„ „ Japan		149¼

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs allotments were made of :—

28.40 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. (minimum rate), and 51.50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1/32d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 18 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 114 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is 60 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1/32d. nigher than the above rates.

The mail steamer which arrives here today, brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,60,000
Bombay	Rs.	7,80,000
Madras	Rs.	1,60,000
Total	Rs.	13,00,000

The mail steamer which arrived on the 13th March brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,50,000
Bombay	Rs.	19,00,000
Madras	Rs.	6,00,000
Total	Rs.	34,50,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 20th March brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,10,000
Bombay	Rs.	17,40,000
Madras	Rs.	4,30,000
Total	Rs.	28,80,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/8 higher for ready at 27. and 1/16 for delivery in two months at 26 15/16. The local market is steady with a fair business doing.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	8	0
1st Settlement	77	12	0
3rd Settlement	77	9	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 4th March 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	31	33,788
B. B. & C. I. Railway	23	27,154

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm to-day, though in the morning the Market exhibited an easy tendency. The Market opened at Rs. 95-8 declined to Rs. 95-7 but finally closed at Rs. 95-8-6 for the 30th March delivery. A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

Four per cent Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102 (clean prices).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any activity to-day nor any fluctuations worth noticing were reported.

Madhavji stood steady and changed hands at Rs. 1,055.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,072-8, Colaba to Rs. 1,480 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,475. David stood at Rs. 480 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 440.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 217-8 Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,585.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 882½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 223 and Preference at Rs. 172.

Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 86.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 75½ and deferred at Rs. 129.

Sara Sirajgunj Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 25.

Mandra Bhou Railway shares were placed at Rs. 30½.

Tata Hydro Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 905.

A Frontier correspondent states that all Khostwals found in British territory are being kept in detention just as has been done with Utman Khel on the Peshawar Frontier.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last as compared with the previous week, in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	8.51	..
Public Deposits at Branches.....	..	33
Other Deposits	18.19	..
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	33	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	34.37	.34
Other Authorised Securities	..	1.75
Credits on Governm nt and other Authorised Secur.	..	..
Loans on do. do.	6.06	..
Bills discounted and purchased ...	5.59	..
Dead Stock	.02	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.39
Balances with other Banks	..	1.21
Sundries	20	..
Cash.....	..	16.24

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st dept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	22,795	340,377	204.144
Central India ..	11,097	127,089	48 934
Barsee and Nagar ..	11,859	177,707	85,045
Berar ..	30,445	321,269	304,545
ntral Provinces ..	16,587	201,836	171,571
Total Comrat ..	92,583	1,168,218	814,293
Dholleras ..	8 493	97,389	85,507
Broach ..	19,068	51,886	44,171
compta and Dharwar	1,658	53,913	25,687
Westerns ..	921	22,641	35,406
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	3,090	458,800	327,848
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	5,418	31,979	69.198
Sind ..	3 883	46,680	92,198
Persian ..	Nil.	517	1,,170
American ..	Nil.	2,180	23,575
Egyptian ..	56	961	1,476
Other sorts ..	51	411	1,169
Total :	135,121	1,985,578	1,521,72

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	135,121	106,308 plus	28,813
Receipt from 1st Sept. 5th March. ..	1,985,578	1,521,720 plus	463,858
Shipments for the week Europe ..	45,578	12,763 plus	32,815
hina Japan and Coast Ports ..	22,046	25,816 „	3,770
Total ..	67,624	38,579 „	29,045
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 5th March...			
Europe ..	539,598	172,237 plus	367,361
lina ..	9,752	13,123 —	3,371
apan ..	557,057	377,879 plus	179 148
oast Ports ..	14,053	15,484 —	1,431
Total ..	1,120,430	578,723 plus	541,707
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	8,919	6,814 plus	2,105
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	22,661	41,573 —	8,912

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 14th Feb. 9,408 bales.

Total exports from B B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 21st February 4,564 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000	bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 5th March. 1914 ..	1,985,578	„
	2,610,578	„
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 5th March. 1914 ..	1,120,430	„
	1,419,148	„
Less afloat in harbour ..	41,580	„
	1,448,568	„
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	535,000	„
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 6th March. 1914	913,568	

COTTON.

The market closes quiet but steady. Good Broach is Rs. 282, and other rates practically unchanged.

During the past week the Home markets have had a downward tendency and up to yesterday the loss in the American markets was 27 points in futures, New York Spot being unchanged and New Orleans Spot ¼ down. Political uneasiness regarding the situation in Mexico, legislation in America, absence of speculation and a despondent feeling in the market, have all tended to depress prices, and the general feeling is that the decline will go further. Nothing but lower values, or danger to the New Crop, are expected to give any life to the market. In such markets it is often that an unexpected turn comes, and though the aspect at present is certainly not hopeful, a reaction may set in at any moment. The market has been flooded with bearish private cables the last few days and everything unfavourable about cotton that could be said has been said. And yet cotton is not by any means dear. Cables to hand this morning report a small advance of 5 to 9 points in the American markets. Spot sales in Liverpool were 15,000 bales. A private message from New York received to-day says that unfavourable weather is delaying all farm work, and that there is cold wet weather in most of Mississippi.

In the local market we have seen a decline in almost all descriptions except Broach. High class Oomras are about Rs. 4 lower Khamgaon Akola Rs. 7 lower, and Bengals Rs. 9 and Khandeish about Rs. 6 lower. Broach has kept steady and any signs of a decline are at once checked by speculative manipulation. The market for Broach is quite independent of anything else. Talk of a squeeze is current in the bazaar and outside operators are afraid of selling, while the high price of Broach as compared with other Indian cotton makes them chary of buying. There is a good enquiry for ready Broach and this strengthens the hand of bulls. The real test of the market will come after the 15th inst. when tenders will be made against Broach contracts. In the meanwhile settlements of March contracts of other styles are proceeding, and a fair business has been done during the week in Khamgaon Akola, Bengals and Khandeish. There has also been some enquiry for May delivery of the two former descriptions and a few lots of Coomptas and Sawginned for May delivery have changed hands. Bengals have been "budlied" from March to May. Business is also reported in fully good Bengal January 1915 at Rs. 207 and thereabouts. To-day the market opened at Rs. 283 for good Broach, Rs. 223 for fine Khamgaon Akola March, and Rs. 195 for fine Bengal March.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone ..	..	..	..	..	Strong
Estimated Sales .	..	..	..	..	10,000
Total Imports ..	..	..	..	..	5,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	
M. A.	6.62 Plus 1
A. M.	6.57 „ 1
M. J.	6.57 „ 1
J. J.	6.52 „ 1
J. A.	6.48 „ 2
A. S.	6.37 „ 1
S. O	6.26 „ 1
O. N.	6.19 „ 1
N. D.	6.14 „ 1

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton.....	135,121 Bales
Wheat	71,507 Cwts,
Linseed	58,001 „
Rape, Rai etc.	8,853 „
Gingellyseed	47,394 „
Poppyseed.	289 „
Groundnuts.	35,039 „
Castorseed.....	45,908 „
Rice.....	221,436 „
Myrabollams.....	30,916 „
Cottonseed	196,725 „
Mowraseed.....	179 „
Gram.....	10,431 „
Jawar	56,090 „
Maze.....	nil „
Barley	2,037 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The local market has kept steady in sympathy with the upcountry markets. The Indian crop is expected to be a small one, and export business will be considerably curtailed.

Quotations :—Ready White Pessi 85 per cent. Rs. 5-11-0 R. T. White Delhi May, Rs. 5-14-0 R. T.

Linseed :—The market has advanced on reports of serious damage to the Indian crop by the recent rain and hail in the growing districts. These reports are probably much exaggerated and the market is likely to react. The general feeling of operators, is, however, bullish at the moment. Exporters are buying only for their actual requirements.

Quotations :—Bold Brown ready Rs. 8-3-6 B. T. Bold Brown May, Rs. 9-3-9 R. T.

Rapeseed :—This market has also advanced on reports of damage to the crop by hail and rain. In some districts it is reported that the crop will be only a 4-anna one, but this needs confirmation. The prevailing opinion is bullish but exporters are keeping quiet.

Quotations :—Brown Cawnpore Mar. Apl. Rs. 8-11-0 R. T. Yellow Cawnpore Mar. Apl. Rs. 9-5-0 R. T. Brown Delhi May, Rs. 9-3-6 R. T.

Teelseed :—There is little change to report in this market. Exporters are buying quietly.

Quotations :—Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 56-0-0 ; Mughi Rs. 52-0-0 ; Black Kutni, Rs. 44-4-0 ; Yellow Hinganghat, Rs. 59-0-0.

Groundnuts :—The market is steady with a moderate demand.

Quotations :—Bold Rs. 48-0-0 ; Small Rs. 47-0-0.

Poppyseed :—The market is quiet.

Quotations :—Ready Rs. 10-4-0 B. T. May Rs. 11-2-0. R. T.

Cottonseed :—The market remains quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

Quotations :—Berar Rs. 22-8-0 ; Gujerat Rs. 21-8-0.

Castorseed :—The market continues steady and unchanged.

Quotations :—Madra, Rs. 34-8-0 ; Gujerat Rs. 33-8-0.

Mowraseed :—The market is quiet.

Quotations :—Ready Rs. 7-8-0 ; B. T.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady and the following business is reported.

Dunkirk :—About 1,500 tons light seeds at 11s. 3d. March.

Hull :—Relets for March at 1s. 3d. l. s. and about 1,000 tons April-May at 11s. 6d. l. s.

Antwerp :—Small lots booked for April and May at 11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s. c.

Charters :—The following is reported :—

S. S. Sabine :—April loading at 16s. one P. P., 16s. 6d. two P. P. Option French Port at 6d. more.

The following are rates :—

March.

Antwerp :—11s. 6d. l. s., 13s. 6d. s. c.
Dunkirk :—11s. 6d. l. s. 13s. 6d. s. c.
Havre :—14s. l. s. 15s. s. c.
Liverpool :—12s. 6d. l. s., 13s. 6d. s. c.
Marseilles :— 12s 6d. l. s., 14s. 6d. s. c.
Genoa :—13s. l. s., 14s. s. c.
Hull : 11s. 6d. l. s.
Trieste :—16 s., 17s. c.
Venice :—16 s., 17s. c.
London :—12s. 6d. l. s., 14s. 6d. s. c.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake	Brand	150o	Amer	Rs. 6-0-2 per	case
White Rose	„	150o	„ „	5-12-2 „	„
Chester	„	75o	„ „	5-2-2 „	„
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„	76o	„ „	5-0-2 „	„
Monkey	„	125o	„ „	4-15-2 „	„
Tiger	„	125o	„ „	4-15-2 „	„
White Camelia in tins	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 „	2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 „	„
Elephant Bulk without tins	„	125o	„ „	3-12-0 per Imp.	8 Gal.
Camel in tin	„	125o	„ „	4-6-0 per	2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products :—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker „ two tins	4	6	0
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria „ two tins	3	11	6
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	6
Candles per pound.	0	4	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands :—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose Rs. per unit ... ... „	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... „	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit „	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair „	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit „	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair „	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit „	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair „	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ... ... „	4	9	0
Anchor Cases per case ... ... „	5	1	0
Rising Sun Cases per case ... „	4	15	0

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TALUKDARI ACT.

QUESTION OF NOTICE IN DARKHAST PROCEEDINGS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Davar.)

CHAGANLAL KISORDAS V. KHODABHAI SARTANSING AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the order of the lower court and dismissed the appeal. The facts of the case are briefly these:—

The respondents' father one Sartansing was the assignee of a mortgage debt and he mortgaged that right to the present appellant Chaganlal, who brought a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka on the above mortgage against Sartansing's sons Khodabhai and Jalamsang, the present respondents, as his heirs, represented by the Talukdari settlement officer, as the guardian of their property they being minors. On the 24th August, 1905 a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,360 to be recovered from the property of the deceased Sartansingji, in possession of the defendants, the court refusing to pass a mortgage decree on the ground that under section 61 of the Gujrat Talukdar's Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888), the mortgage effected without the sanction of the Talukdari settlement officer was not valid. Against this decree the plaintiff filed an appeal in the court of the District Judge of Ahmedabad on 27th September, 1905. Notice was sent on to the Talukari settlement officer as guardian of the present respondents. On the 28th December, 1905, the Talukdari settlement officer issued a notification in the Government Gazette under section 29 (B) of the Talukdari Act, calling on the creditors of the estate of Sartansing to submit their claims within six months of the notification. In 1906 the District Court in the above appeal modified the original courts' decree, holding that the plaintiff "may recover by putting Sartansing's mortgage right" that was mortgaged "to sale in default of satisfaction from other sources," saying that the property mortgaged did not come within section 31 of the Gujrat Talukdari Act, not being a "Talukdari estate," but being only a the Talukdari settlement officer, as guardian of the present repondents, appealed to the High Court in 1906, and the present appellant filed cross objections. The High Court on the 7th August, 1907, confirmed the decree of the lower court, but allowing the cross-objections varied the decree to the extent of holding that the paintiff was entitled to the usual mortgage decree in respect of the security and that in the event of any deficiency he would be entitled to put into operation section 90 of the Transfer of Property Act.

Then the plaintiff, the present appellant, for the purpose of executing his decree, applied to the Talukdari settlement officer for a certificate under section 29 (E) of the Talukdari Act, which he declined to give, saying in his reply that he had not submitted his claim within six months of the issue of the notification under Section 29 (B), his claims must be deemed to have been fully discharged. The present plaintiff then filed the Darkhast for the execution of the decree on the 14th February, 1910. Both the lower courts held that the plaintiff not having submitted his claim within six months of the notification, his claim was discharged and dismissed the Darkhast. The appellant then cam to the High Court. His main objection to the decision of the lower courts was that as the liability of the Talukdars and their estate for the debt due to the appellant was finally determined by the decree of the High Court in 1907 the lower Appellat Court ought to have held that the appellant was unable to comply with the notice under subsection 2 of section 29 B.

OBJECT OF LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the appellant contended that the object aimed at by the legislature was that the settlement officer should be informed of the claims against the estate, and so in the present case since the Talukdari settlement officer had appeared throughout the litigation as guardian of the property of the respondents, he was fully kept informed of the claims and so formal submission of the claims was not necessary. Even if such a submission was necessary under the provisions of the Act, the notice issued by the Court to the settlement officer in the original suit and in appeal in the District Court of Ahmedabad should be taken as such a submission of the claim. He referred to a case in 34 Bom. .142, to support his argument. It might be urged, that in the 34 Bom. case the applications made by the judgment creditor were made after the issue of the notification. In this case nothing was done by the appellant after the issue of the notification that could be taken as a "submission of the claims." In reply to this he had to submit that the notification was issued on the 28th December, 1905., and the Ahmedabad District Court passed the decree in the plaintiff's favour on the 14th of March 1906, i. e. within six months. All the time the settlement officer was himself a party in the appeal. If the settlement officer had thought that the appellant's claim not having been submitted within six months had got discharged, he could have taken that point in second Appeal 531 of 1906. No such point was raised and so he said that it was not open to the judgment debtors to raise that point now.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel reversed the judgment of the Lower Court with costs.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta and Mr. Nandvadan K. Mehta appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Moulgaoker appeared for the respondents.

ALLEGED "CLEVERLY EXECUTED CONSPIRACY."

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

CHAMPALAL CHUNILAL AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. Scotson, Additional Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

The two appellants and two others were charged with an offence under Section 395 of the I. P. Code for having beaten and robbed one Dagdu, and the appellants were convicted and sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining two accused were acquitted.

The facts of the case are these:—Dagdu Khusal, an agriculturist and petty trader living at Shirul, was anxious to marry a woman named, Pirujabai, who about a year ago lived at Hiswahal, not very far from Shirul. Her relatives demanded a large sum of money from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 as her price and Dagdu was willing to pay Rs. 2,000. The relatives could not agree as to its distribution amongst themselves and so Pirujabai was removed to the village of Bhatpura where her brother Nafar lived. His neighbour was the school-master Dalabh Ganpat, the brother of the second accused. The second accused who was of the same caste as the other three accused lived next door to them and was friendly with them. Dalabh wrote to Dagdu, the complainant saying that he would assist him in marrying Pirujabai. Dagdu with some of his friends went to Thalner and discussed the marriage. At that time he met Champalal, who subsequently took an active part in the arrangements. He had gone twice to Shirul to Dagdu's house and had been seen there by many people. Letters passed between them. Ultimately Narsya, accused No. 3, went to Shirul and told Dagdu to come to Thalner and bring Rs. 2.000 with him. He told him to come secretly as other people were trying to get hold of Pirujabai and were willing to pay Rs. 4.000 for her. The secret of the lady's attractiveness was that she was said to have property estimated variously at Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8.000. Dogdu took forty-three sovereigns from his house and some clothes and accompanied by Davlat, Khanda and Ekoba set out in a pony tonga for Thalner, a distance of over sixty miles. On the way they passed through Dhulia. In Dhulia Dagdu went to one Poosaji and took from him twenty sovereigns and 30 rupees. Then the party went on to Thalner.

ROBBED OF HIS MONEY.

When they had nearly reached the Tapti river, Dogdu stopped the tonga and said they would proceed on foot as the ponies were tired. They did so leaving the tonga at Wadali. After going some distance and getting to a field adjoining the river where there were many babul trees they met Champalal, accused No. 1. He asked Dagdu if he had brought the money. At first Dagdu said he had left the money in the tonga, but Champalal felt about his waist and discovered that it was there. Then he took him on and after some time whistled and said the Shirul people have come. A band of seven or eight men then appeared from amongst the babuls and attacked the Shirul party. They were armed with sticks and some of them had their faces muffled while the faces of the others were unconcealed. They attacked the Shirul men and beat them. Dagdu became unconscious and was robbed of all his money, clothes and other ornaments. The robbers then ran away. Dagdu was then taken to the river by his companions and his wounds washed. Then the tonga was brought from Wadali and the party set out on the return journey to Shirul. On the way they told one Nathu to go to Thalner and make inquiries. He went to Champalal, but he did not give any information. Some discussion seems to have taken place which ended in an anonymous petition being sent to the Thalner Sub-Inspector. That petition stated that Dagdu had been robbed and his clothes were taken away by Champalal. The Sub-Inspector searched the house of Champalal and the clothes of Dagdu were found. The police then arrested all the accused and they were committed to the Court of Sessions.

The defence was that no such robbery was ever committed. Dagdu did not mention the names of the robbers in his first complaint to the Malegaon Sub-Inspector. The case had been brought by Dagdu out of spite because he had failed to obtain Pirujabai in marriage.

The Sessions Judge while convicting the accused said:—"It seems to me that the case shows a very deliberate and cleverly executed conspiracy. Dagdu fell into the trap came to the place selected by the conspirators and was then beaten and robbed by them. The crime was a cleverly organised one and must be punished accordingly."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments acquitted both the accused.

STORY FULL OF DOUBT.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that a great part of the prosecution story was disbelieved by the Sessions Judge. Dagdu's story was extraordinary and certainly not without suspicion. No doubt that he was beaten on the day and at the place where he says he was beaten, but the purpose and other details regarding this incident were wrapped in obscurity. It was not true that he was robbed of the property, and it was not quite clear that the purpose of the attack on Dagdu and his party was to deprive him of his property. It was also significant to note that after getting back to the place where they left the Tonga no mention was made of the incident, nor was any information given to villages by which they passed. No information was given till the 30th and in the complaint no mention of the accused was made. That circumstance had remained wholly unexplained. If the story were true the names of the accused would have been mentioned. The anonymous petition (Ex. 30) dated the 29th which reached the addressee on the 5th January gave a suspicious character to the whole story. The prosecution was based on the evidence of Dagdu, Daulata and Ekoba; and if the evidence of Dagdu who had been disbelieved by the Sessions Judge was left aside, the evidence of the two others who were disbelieved by the same Judge to a large extent was not sufficient to draw the conclusion suggested by the prosecution. It was very difficult to believe that accused Nos. 1 and 3 who were aged 18 and 20 took part in the negotiations between the complainant and the relatives of Pirujabai in such a way as to induce Dagdu in the trap and to deprive him of his property. The whole story was full of doubt and suspicion. Their Lordships therefore acquitted the accused.

Mr. Shingne appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

963-12—Captain and V Hirji Khetsey and Co a firm v. The B B & C I Ry Co Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

Short Causes.

133-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhai v. The South India and Mysore Mg. Co Ld & anr. Unwalla P & P.

129-14—Captain & V Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Devji Cooverji & Co a firm Mulla & Mulla.

Long Causes.

625-12—Crawford B & Cc Edwin Reis and ors. v. Messrs. W L Pantinge & Co a firm and anr. In person Wadia G & Co Part Heard 5-2-14.

929-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagar Daph. F & D Amum & D Part Heard 2-12-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Com'rs Report.

691-13—Forbes & Co Poosey Deosy v. Raisey Meghraj & ors. Amam & Desai.

Long Causes.

740-13—Jamsetji R and D (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

88-13—Unwalla P & P Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein & anr. against 1st Defndt only.

104-14—Payne & Co. Haji Golam Mahomed a Zani v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. & ors M B Chothia.

42-14— MB Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld. v. Khimji Assur Virji & anr. Payne & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr..

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabhai widow & ors. D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & Co Little & Co Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandoaji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr. Bick M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B & Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr. Daphtary F & D.

341-13—Shroff D & Dha Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for disposal.

1060-10—Smetham B & Co Dhondiba Panduji Banker v. Ramji Ghamji Rukhare 15-1-14.

92-13—Motichand & D Stanislans Hewett Charles Stone Hewett & ors. Jehangir 2 & 3 5-2-14.

T & I J 16-12—Mulji Tha Bai Jasoda widow v. Bai Mithabai.

46-13—Mulla & Mulla Rustomji Cooper Jwarimal Ramlal a firm v. Malvi H. M & R 26-2-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Bick M R & C In Re The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. Wg. Co. Ltd (in Liquidation) v. J. Sardars Slater Official Liquidator Bhai K & G 2-3-14.

O.S. 516-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna v. Salleh Mahomed Dharamsey Matubhai N M 23-6-13.

O.S. 186-14—Jehangir M & S Krishna Ballap Khandjee v Laxmibai widow and anr Unwalla R P Motichand D 13-2-14.

Re Indian Co.s' Act v 10 of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re The Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation v. Dossabhai Ardeshar Cama & anr Petitioner. To settle list of contributories.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

571-13—Ardeshir H D and C., Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v. Bhaidas Kalliandas and anr, Manchershaw and N.

496-13—Payne & Co Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Sedick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pest R K & Co Crawf. B & Co Part Heard 3-3-14.

1028-12—Motichand and D, Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v Chunilal Chotalal and Co. a firm Surajmal and Co., Judah and S, For postponement, Motichan i and D, Mulji and Th.

376-12—Raghavaya N and Co., Nanubhai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S.

638-11—Surajmal and Co., Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr, Khanderao L and M, Jehangir G and B.

299-13—Jehangir M and S, Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw and D., Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v Dadabhai Ardeshir Poshkhanawalla, Jehangir and S.

239-13—Jehangir M and S., Valee Mahomed Hassan v Abbajee Aboo Panadee, Judah and S.

1349-12—Madhowji K and C, The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co.

65-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Bin Mahomed Jaffer v Miss Moani & ors Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S. D & Co v Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co. The Tricumdas Milk Co Ld v Mulraj Khatao & ors Payne & Co Edg. G & W Bick. R & Co Daph F & D

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu widow v. Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and ors. Jamsetji R & D. For Postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Goperam Harmukrai & anr. Soonderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal and Co, Javerchand Dalichand v Dolatram Kundunmul a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1292-12—Bick M R & Co. Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors. v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy & anr. Payne & Co. Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabji D & Co. Jeh M & S Dubash & Co. Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & Desai.

1196-13—Captain & V. Bai Sakinabai widow and anr. v. Moledina Nanji & anr. Bagh N & Co.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

JAFFER'S SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, recorded further evidence in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay C. I. D. charged Jaffer Joosab, late Manager of the Credit Bank of India, now in liquidation, with criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums amounting to about Rs. 70,000. Several brokers deposed to the share transactions which, they said, they had with the accused.

C. B. Sethna, a pleader practising in the Small Causes' Court, examined by Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, said he had received a cheque for Rs. 30 from Hasanali Mahomedbhai Nainsey on January 22, which was paid as retainer's fee in an appeal in a Municipal Election case.

R. K. Dadachanji, a vakil of the High Court, said he received payment of a cheque for Rs. 30 by way of fees as a retainer. He was retained on behalf of Mr. Kazi Kabruddin.

Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein said he was a share broker. He had done business with the Credit Bank, for which orders were given by the accused. On the 12th December 1912, he received Rs. 5,000 as part payment of the money due to him for a share transaction. The money was given him bp Ahmed Mahomed under instructions from the accused. Subsequently he received a cheque for Rs. 2,000 for a similar transaction. The witness deposed to having received other sums for similar transactions. All these cheques were drawn by Hasssan brothers, with whom he had no account.

Bomanshah Dossabhai, a share broker, deposed to having received cheques for similar transactions.

K. K. Suntoke, a pleader of the High Court, said he had received a cheque from two Khoj whose names he did not know, which was given him as retainer's fee in Hasanali Mahomedbhoy Nensi's election case.

R. F. Man, and another ward clerk in the Municipality deposed to having received Rs. 15 as wheel-tax from Hassan Brothers in Green Street for a motor car.

Kallianji Chaturbhuj said he certainly had no transactions with Hassan Brothers but had transactions in Government Paper with the accused representing the Credit Bank, for which he (the witness) had received cheques.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THE KARACHI MURDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 6.

In the Magapir murder case there are three youths missing, George Siedlier, Sahibzada and Rohan Shah who were associated together and intimate with the Pathan Gariwalah Rakim Shah who has absconded. He is traced to have taken George Sedlier from Karachi City two days prior to the discovery of his corpse which was found about 1½ miles from Magapir, about 200 yards from the Camel Road, and concealed from far observation in a "nullah" behind a hillock. A large box with clothing scattered about was found some 150 yards further from the corpse also bidden from casual observation. The body was identified from a photograph by a Catholic priest here as almost certainly that of George Siedlier, the lower half of features being swollen and distorted from suffocation. Sahibzada, another of the missing youths, was also very fair.

On the large box found George Siedlier's name was written in English and the names of the other two missing youths, Sahibzada and Rohan Shah, appeared on the sides of the box in Urdu character.

Letters from Lyallpur were received by Sahibzada, care of a petition writer in the town which are a clue the police are working on.

DELHI NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

One Hanwant Sahai, son of Sheo Sahai, caste Kayasth, was arrested last night in Chatta Pertab Singh Delhi City in connection with the recent bomb case investigations.

Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, is now on a visit to Delhi and is conferring with various departments.

Mr. Milne, Comptroller, Central Provinces, proceeds on long leave this summer, Mr. Dukoff Gordon will officiate.

At the last session of the Sri Mulam Assembly at Trivandrum one of the members urged that married boys should be refused admission into Secondary Schools. The Dewan and the Director of Public Instruction enquired whether the suggestion would be viewed with favour by the masses of the people concerned, viz., the Brahmins. The member replied by saying that, if the Government were of the opinion that the suggestion were sound, they should persist in carrying it out. The suggestion was noted, and the Dewan said that the Director of Public Instruction would be asked to submit a detailed report.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

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Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

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The Efficiency of the

OXYPATHOR

IS REALLY MARVELLOUS.

The number of cures effected with, and the benefit constantly perived from. the use of this little Wonder-working Instrument is really amazing; its success is unparalleled in the History of Medica Seience.

No Drugs, No Medicine, No Surgieal Operations, but Nature's own Cure.

OXYGEN THE VERY ESSENGE F LIFE.

Read the personal experience a Few Grateful Patients—

Bombay, November 13th 1913.

DEAR SIR,—You must excuse me for not replying to you earlier. Some family loss prevented me from doing so, and I did not give treatment a fair trial on my son. I started the treatment but I had to break same twice. I had finished the firsh seven days's treatment and have much pleasure in informing you that there is a great improvement already. Previously my son when taking a both could not make use of his left hand and fingers to rub Previously my son when taking a bath could notmake use of his left hand and fingers to rub his his right arm, but he can do so now without any difficulty. I am compelled to give him a rest on account of his school examination, and will start the second course of treatment on the 17th instant.

Besides this, I have given 3 treatments to a friend of mine, who has been down with chronic Rheumatism for four years. Every treatment has brought him some relief, the last one specially, he said he was feeling quite fresh and able to sleep.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) JOHN MATHEW PEREIRA, c.o The International Banking Corpn., Ltd.

842, Kumarwardar, Dadar,
Bombay, December 3rd, 1913.

DEAR SIRS,—I thank you very much for your letter of enquiry regarding my health, the delay was due to my having been out of the station, after the first successful course of OXYPATHIC treatment.

I applied the OXYPATHOR for 26 nights at weak Fores, at the end of that time my sores dried up completely. I had more strength, and above all, my colour was changed from paleness to a dark tint, which the doctor said was healthy.

My second course has left me a much better man. My Appendicities is much better, and the doctor says that this is not much to be alarmed at now.

I still have swellings in my shin bones and on the forearm, but I am sure this will also be cured.

I cannot thank you sufficiently for what the OXYPATHOR has done for me, I will write you again in due time.

Wishing you every success.—I am, Faithfully yours, (Signed) A. BRITTO.

101/103, Bazar Gate St., Fort,
Bombay, January 20th 1914.

DEAR SIR,—It will be interesting for you to know, that the OXYPATHOR works, which the skilled doctors could not do for years. For a month now, it has been used by a friend of mine on his daughter aged 9, who has been crippled from her very infancy, and by the OXYPATHIC treatment she is now able to walk about by herself. Her father fully appreciates the benefits and will continue the treatment until the child is completely cured.—(Signed) K. H. GOLVALA.

Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency,
December 26th, 1913.

DEAR DR. KATZ,—I beg to thank you for your favour of the 17th November last.

In my wife's case, there is, I am very glad to be able to report to you, nearly 80 per cent. cure. The pains are almost nil, she has a good appetite and sleeps well, and her bowels are now regular. She can move about in the house and in the garden with ease, and without the least assistance.

I am so glad that by your instrument you have conferred a blessing upon suffering humanity.—I beg to remain, Yours sincerly, (Signed) S. K. NAYAMPALLI, Deputy Educational Inspector.

Quetta, Baluchistan,
October 7th 1913.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 15-9-13, I have only used the OXYPATHOR for one patient so far—a case of Influenza with a temperature of 104 degrees. Imust say that the result was very gratifying to me.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) W. R. BONE, D.M.T.

We invite your personal investigation. Consulation either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subject of Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the drug evil will given, or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

HEAD OFFICES FOR INDIA:

INSTITUTE of OXYPATHY 33, OXYGEN LABORATRO. Government Place East, **CALCUTTA.**

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF DR. JOHN JACOB KATZ.

ARREST OF BANK MANAGER.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

"HUNDIES" IN BOMBAY BANKING CO.

S. K. Kothavle, a partner in the agent's firm of the Bombay Banking Corporation (now in liquidation) was arrested by Inspector Morris on Friday on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a banker in respect of Rs. 10,000. He will be placed before a magistrate this morning.

The case against Sridhar Krishna Kothavle, partner in the agent's firm of the Bombay Banking Corporation Limited, (now in liquidation), on a charge of criminal breach of trust instituted by R. B. Soman, a contractor, was fixed for judgment on Friday, in the Court of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate.

On the case being called on, his Worship expressed a desire to hear further arguments on the question of a banker's lien and whether without default that lien could be exercised and to what extent.

Mr. Saher for the defence applied for sometime as the accused wished to instruct Mr. Velinkar, in the matter.

His Worship did not wish to give any long adjournment, but was willing to adjourn it for a day.

Mr. Saher said that his client was summoned by Mr. Justice Macleod to give evidence in chambers before him in the matter of the Bank's liquidation proceedings and he had already been late. He would, however, let the Court know in the course of the day as to whether Mr. Velinkar would be able to attend Court on Saturday, or at the latest on Tuesday, as his Worship would not be sitting in Court on Monday.

The accused then left the Court, but he was asked by Sub-Inspector Rughnathrao of the C. I. D., to accompany him to the Police Commissioner's office as the police were inquiring into a complaint made against him by a Mahomedan named Buxi Mir Sadrudin Khan. Kothavle obeyed the order and accompanied the sub-inspector to the head police office.

Here, he was placed before Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the latter was informed that Kothavle was summoned by Mr. Justice Macleod to give evidence before him. Mr. Griffith, thereupon, sent him to the High Court, first with instructions that he should attend his office as soon as possible. Kothavle then went to the High Court but there he learnt that the inquiry was adjourned until Tuesday.

He then returned to the head police office, where Inspector Morris, who was in charge of the inquiry, put him certain questions relating to the charge. Mr. Morris concluded his inquiry about six o'clock in the evening when he ordered Kothavle to be put under arrest.

Kothavle will be placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Sethalvad, this morning. The charge is in respect of criminal breach of trust as a banker in respect of four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each.

AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Ranchodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad, celebrated its annual prize distribution day on Thursday, the 26th February in the School compound, which was nicely decorated for the occasion, under the presidentship of the Rev. Dr. G. P. Taylor, when Mrs. Taylor gave away the prizes.

The boys of the School, then, gave some English, Gujarati, Sanskrit and Hindustani recitations which were highly applauded by the audience.

The Head Master, then, in requesting Mrs. Taylor to give away the prizes, gave a short report on the working of the school. He said that the school maintained its traditional prestige at the University Matriculation, School Final and Arts Drawing examinations during the year under report. But by far the most important event for the School was its achievement in the Athletic Sports and Cricket; for which the school deserved special congratulations. All the available trophies of the Athletic Association, for which High Schools in Gujarat competed, were carried away by the School in 1912 as well as in 1913.

Mrs. Taylor then gave away the prizes.

Dr. Taylor addressing the students said:—

The people of Ahmedabad, and not least you my young friends, are in duty bound to cherish with reverence and gratitude the memory of Mr. Ranchhodal Chhotalal, But more than that, I could well wish that something of his spirit, something of his firm determination, of his untiring industry, and best of all, his kindly sympathy with distrees, could descend as a heritage upon you who are attending this School, and that thus, ere you pass out into the world of affairs, you may bear in some degree the distinctive impress of his personality. If something of the sturdy independence that marked him out as a man amongst men be here fostered in you, then assuredly this School is providing worthy of the name it bears.

Sir Chinubhai by his many benefactions is certainly maintaining, and most worthily, the traditions of his family. This past year he has again opend his purse wide on behalf of this School, contributing Rs. 35,000, towards your fine Hostel. It is a pleasure to know that that building is to bear the name of the Madhavlal Hostel in memory of Sir Chinubhai's father.

The School in which you study is a High School, and this name should stimulate to high endeavour. Surely you may well resolve that you at least shall have no dealings with anything base or mean or low, inasmuch as this year School is a High School. Let your loyalty to it find expression in this—that you set your affection on things above. A High School does not justify it, name merely by imparting instruction in the higher grades of scholarship. The true High School fulfils a function higher far, for it inspires its pupils with high ideals. I feel sure that the teaching you here receive has this for its main purpose. Here you will have learned that those best serve the world who are dominated by ideals higher than the world.

After a vote of thanks the gathering dispersed.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW C-IN-C.

SCENE AT THE BUNDER.

PRESENTATION OF OFFICERS.

The Apollo Bunder usually presents a busy appearance on Friday mornings when the mails are brought ashore, but the ordinarily quiet landing stage had a further source of interest yesterday, when after the mails were landed, a large crowd gathered to witness the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, H. E. General Sir Beauchamp Duff, who was a passenger on the P. and O. Macedonia, this weeks' mail boat. Among the first to arrive was Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, representing the Governor, who immediately boarded a launch and went on board the Macedonia. A little later, one company, with the full regimental band, of the Sherwood Foresters, arrived and took up their position opposite the landing stage.

By this time the scene became an animated one, much eagerness being displayed by the crowd to secure a position of vantage, and the arrival of the various Brigade Commanders, in white uniform, with their many orders and medals dazzling on their breasts, made the scene quite picturesque. Numbers of children with their nurses, out for their morning stroll, had stopped to watch the arrival, one unruly youngster causing considerable diversion during the somewhat long wait by vociferously intimating his preference to playing hide-and-seek in and out of the officers' legs, to staying in his nurse's arms.

About 9 a.m., Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff; Sir John Nixon, Commanding the Southern Army, with his staff officer Major Beech; Sir Arthur Barrett, Commanding the Poona Division, with his staff officer Colonel Gamble; Brigadier-General Peyton, Military Secretary to Sir O'Moore Creagh; Major-General Gorrings, General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, with his staff officer Major Browne, and Captain Lumsden, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, boarded the R.I.M. launch, Diamond, which was looking spick and span, with her polished brass glittering in the sunlight, and set off to the Mecedonia.

THE LANDING.

A salute from the battery announced that the Diamond had put off from the Macedonia and all eyes were turned in that direction. The trim R.I.M., launch, standing high and cutting through a rather "choppy" sea, with the shipping and islands, overhung by a thin mist on which the sunlight played as a background, made a pretty picture. Directly the Commander-in-Chief stepped ashore, the battery opened another salute, and His Excellency who was dressed in white with many stars, orders and medals on his breast mounting the steps, and passing through the lines of Commanding Officers drawn up on the Bunder, took the salute from the Guard-of-Honour. After inspecting the Guard, Major-General Gorrings conducted the new Commander-in-Chief to the lines of officers drawn up and presented Colonels Marshall, Vincent, Smith, Lowther, Lilley, Hepper, Barnard, Hawes, Wilk, Dunlop, Majors Cunnings, Watson, Preston, Captains Graham, Reed, and Taylor, and Lieutenant Aga Cassim Shah, to him.

Accompanied by Sir George Nixon and Major Grieg, Sir Beauchamp Duff then entered one of the Governor's motor cars which was in waiting and proceeded to Government House, where he will stay three days as the guest of Lord and Lady Willingdon, leaving Bombay for Delhi on Sunday night.

THE RETIRING C.-IN.-C.

The out-going Commander-in-Chief, Sir O'Moore and Lady Creigh arrived at eight o'clock on Friday morning by a special train from Delhi. His Excellency was received by a Guard-of-Honour of company of the Sherwood Foresters. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel and leave by the mail boat, Persia, to-day.

A salute 17 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery Brigade, Bangalore, yesterday to announce the assumption of office of Sir Beauchamp Duff.

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

The following India Army Order special has been issued:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., A.D.C., shall receive all honours due to a Commander-in-Chief until his departure from Indian limits.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

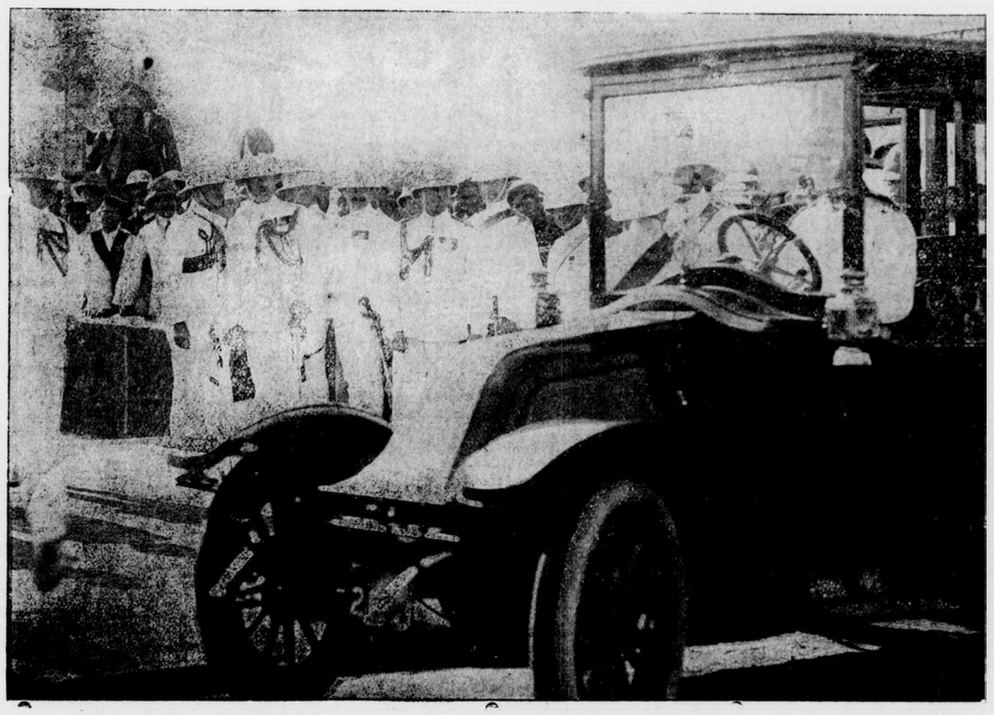

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff is seen standing second from the right in front row.

SANITARIUM AT VERSOVA.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT

The above Sanitarium to be known as the Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Sanitarium has been erected on the foreshore at Versova near Andheri on a large plot of land measuring about two acres, for the benefit of high-class Hindus at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000, out of Rs. 2,00,000, bequeathed by the late Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas.

The building consists of a ground floor and an upper floor with accommodation for six families. Each family block contains one sitting room, one bed-room and a closed verandah facing the sea, with a kitchen, store room and the other necessary conveniences in the rear, connected with the main rooms by a gallery, with an open court yards in the middle which gives additional light and ventitlation to all the rooms. An open gallery is also provided facing the road.

There is a large entrance hall in the centre of the building having the main staircase; and independent access is given to the different blocks by separate entrances. Terraces are provided on the top of the building affording a fine view of the sea and of the surrounding country.

The west front of the building facing the sea is of white Porebunder stone and the east front having a tower in the centre and a carriage porch facing the public road is partly of Porebunder and partly of plastered brickwork. There is a large compound with ornamental iron railings and gates on the road side.

SHETH BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS SANITARIUM AT VERSOVA.

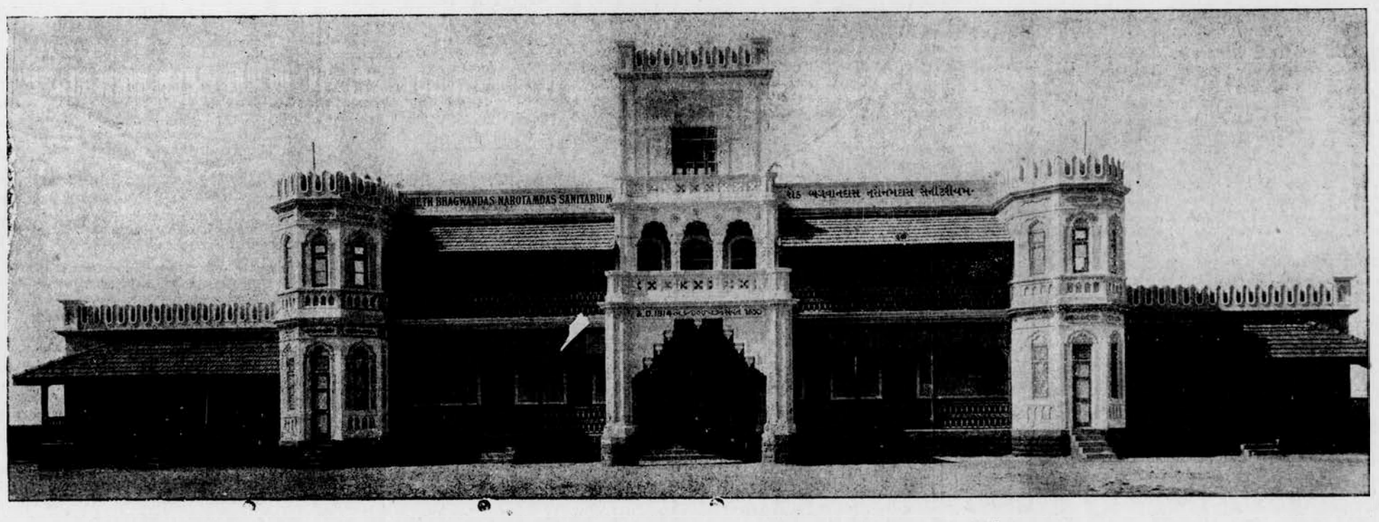

Photo by Jayakar.

TO BE OPENED TO-DAY BY THE CHIEF OF MIRAJ.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the Directors' Report to be submitted at the first Statutory Meeting of the Company on the 12th inst.

The Company was registered on the 26th August, 1913 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. But only 25,000 shares were offered to the public for subscription. Applications for 24,055 shares were received and the same were alloted to the respective share-holders.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting a statement of Receipts and Payments made upto 31st December 1913 duly audited by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, from which it will be observed that the funds of the Company amounting to Rs. 67,273-5-7 are invested in Government Securities and Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 70,000. Out of this the Government Notes of the face value of Rs. 25,000 are deposited with the Comptroller-General under the Life Assurance Companies' Act, and Securities of Rs. 45,000 are deposited for safe custody with the Bank of Bombay.

Industrial Insurance being a new departure in this country and sufficient and reliable data not being available, the preparation of Tables of Rates in consulation with a competent Actuary in England occupies a much longer time and presents greater difficulties than was at one time expected. The Directors, however, hope to be able to complete all necessary arrangements and to start work at an early date. The Directors also propose to carry on the Ordinary Life Assurance business for which there is ample field. In the mean time expenses have been kept at a minimum and your Dirctors are glad to inform you that the Secretaries and Managers have decided not to charge any part of their remuneration including the monthly allowance of Rs. 800 till the actual work begins.

The year 1912-13 was one of financial prosperity for the United Provinces. The official Resolution, just gazetted, on the accounts for that year shows that, apart from Imperial grants, the revenue exceeded anticipation. On the other hand, expenditure was kept down a little below the estimate. As the result, an expected deficit was turned into a substantial surplus, and the year closed with a largely increased balance in hand, including earmarked assignments from Imperial revenues. The resolution points out that a large credit balance is essential to a province so frequently faced with the necessity of meeting expenditure on measures for the relief of distress owing to famine and scarcity.

STUDENT'S DEATH FROM OPIUM POISON.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Bhimrao Vyenktesh Havaldar, aged 24, a student of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased lived in a room at Girgaum. An actor named M. V. Lele, who lived in the same room, woke him up, at 9 o'clock on the 3rd instant, but the deceased told him not to disturb him. The actor went to work and on his return at 1 p.m., he said, he found the deceased lying semi-conscious and asked him what the matter was. The deceased replied he would know everything if he called Gumaste Vakil and one Mudgi. They came at 6 p.m., and called a doctor who advised the deceased's removal to hospital.

Captain Prescott, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said that on admission the deceased said that he was taken to a shop at 8 p.m., on the 2nd instant. The deceased further alleged he was given some native sweets by his friend Govind Rao Panse after which he felt very giddy and vomited several times. The deceased died on Thursday. In witness's opinion the death was due to opium poisoning and the deceased also suffered from fever and bronchitis. He did not think the sweets given him the previous evening contained opium.

The deceased's father said he saw his son in the hospital, where he told him he did not know what was the matter with him, but that he was very ill. Witness had heard people say that the deceased had taken poison, but he (the witness) could not say why, nor did he know if the deceased had any trouble. He had heard nothing suspicious and he did not suspect foul play.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to opium poisoning but that there was no evidence to show under what circumstances he took it.

A MUNSIFF AND A NOISY RUSTIC.

CONTEMPT CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

The "Hindu" publishes the following:—The District and Sessions Judge of Nellore disposed of an appeal the other day arising out of a contempt of court proceeding taken by the District Munsiff of Kavali, Mr. Vydianadha Rau.

The Munsiff in question, says the "Hindu," seems to have seen a contempt of the dignity of the court in the noise made by a rustic litigant outside his court room and promptly fined him Rs. 10. Mr. Rau seems also not to have taken the formalities necessary to validate this proceeding.

On appeal the learned Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and remarked: "Recourse to section 480, Criminal Procedure Code, is rarely necessary in such a case and a stern word of warning would have met the requirement. It is a matter of experience that the peons in attendance cause greater noise by their officious interference with the public."

ELECTRICALLY STERILIZED MILK.

On the principle that "Prevention is Better than Cure" the Liverpool Corporation is now sterlizing by electricity the whole of the infants milk supplied to the public from the various Corporation Milk Depots in that City.

All tubercular and manurial contamination is said to be completely annihilated and also any danger from Zymotic disease infection thereby prevented. The taste and chemistry of the milk remains unaltered by this form of sterilization.

PORT TRUST FINANCE.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.

CHAIRMAN'S MEMORANDUM.

The Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust have approved the Budget Estimates for the year 1914-15 and the following is the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott the Chairman of the Board:—

The estimates for the Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year commencing 1st April 1914, in the usual form and detail, are herewith submitted as required by Section 52 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

The Committee appointed to assist the Chairman in framing the estimates consisting of Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong and Sir Sassoon David, held eight meetings at which each item of the estimates was carefully considered.

In preparing the Budget for 1914-15 the Committee were faced with the difficulty of forming an estimate of the probable traffic on the Port Trust Railway which will be opened during the year, and of the effect of the opening of the Alexandra Dock both as causing a diversion of trade from the Bandars and also as preventing the overcarriage of goods to other ports which has in some instances occurred owing to the congestion in the Prince's and Victoria Docks in the last few years.

While taking full account of the overstock of certain articles of trade, and of the failure of rains in parts of Northern India, it is, however, anticipated that the year will be a fairly favourable one and the Committee have felt justified in estimating the gross revenue from all sources at Rs. 1,14,19.028 or Rs. 1,11,08,780 excluding Special Receipts as compared with the estimate for 1913-14 of Rs. 88,73,802, showing an estimated increase in revenue of Rs. 22,34,978. Of this increase Rs. 9.69,000 is due to the opening of the Railway, while the estimated increase in Dock Revenue is Rs. 8,46,500, which will, however, be but little in excess of the actual revenue which will be received from the Docks during the current year.

The expenditure on Revenue Account has been fully provided for and allowing for the heavy increase under the heads of Interest and Sinking Funds is estimated at Rs. 1 24,1f 527 (excluding Special Expenditure) to meet which, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 139,747 will have to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund specially accumulated for this purpose. The increase in Interest and Sinking Funds, which falls for the first time this year on Revenue, amounts to Rs. 31,55,156.

The Committee have provided for the continuance of the surtax of 10 per cent. on Pilotage Fees on vessels inward and outward bound which was instituted in 1912-13 for the purpose of augmenting the Pilot Schooner Replacement Fund.

The provision that was made in last year's budget under Special Receipts and Expenditure for the replacement of the Steam Launch "Siren," but which has not yet been availed of, is continued.

The dredging plant will be largely employed in the removal of the dams of the Alexandra Dock. The Special Receipts on Revenue Account from this source estimated at Rs. 71,000 will be available for expenditure on works or for transfer to the Emergency Fund.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The estimates provide for a total expenditure on Capital Account of Rs. 1,33,24,600, as follows:—

	Rs.
Section (i)—New Works, Ordinary ...	29,12,500
Section (ii)—Alexandra and Hughes Docks construction	60,65,000
Section (iii)—Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway construction	43,47,100
	Rs. 1,33,24,600

The principal expenditure on the former work is due to the provision of Rs. 15,00,000 for a new high powered dredger and hopper barge and of Rs. 4,00,000 for a portion of the cost of constructing a Bulk Oil Pier.

Considerable expenditure is necessary both in the Alexandra Dock and the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway in order to meet the anticipated heavy traffic on the railway and in the Docks.

Allowing for Capital balances in hand, it is estimated that it will be necessary to raise the following loans:—

	Rs.
Loans having a currency of 60 years.	95 Lakhs.
Loans having a currency of 3/ years.	32 „
Total ...	127 Lakhs.

MORE DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

BOATMAN DROPPED INTO THE RIVER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

In addition to the Madaripur dacoity four other dacoities are reported to have been recently committed in the Backergunge Mymensingh and Midnapur Districts, Backergunge being responsible for two cases.

In the first case a country boat laden with merchandise was raided by a gang of local Mahomedans who came in two boats and looted the other boat and in the second case the gang consisting of local Mahomedans raided a boat on the Bishakhala river in the jurisdiction of Nalchiti police station and looted Rs. 6,000 in cash. The boatman was tied hand and foot and dropped into the river.

In the Mymensingh District a gang of about a dozen men armed with guns and swords plundered the house of Haramohan Mazumdar of Kumergaon in the jurisdiction of the Phulpur police station. The loot among other things included a gun and some ammunition.

In the Midnapur district a number of local men armed with swords and axes raided the house of a Bengali moneylender residing at Miraboni in the jurisdiction of the Kharagpur police station, and decamped with property valued at Rs. 500 after assaulting the inmates.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There is to be no Revue at the Excelsior this week, although there is another in course of preparation, but an attractive combined cinema and variety programme had been arranged which should make a very excellent substitute and ensure a continuance of the success which the theatre has enjoyed of late.

Mabel and Malfe remain at the theatre for another week, and will appear in new musical absurdities which it is promised will be as entertaining as their last. Mr. Lew James will be seen to great advantage as a comedian this week.

Miss Reina Selma will also appear in some of those dainty dances which have made her so popular in her fortnight's stay here, and a new artiste who is making his first appearance in India is Mons. Herbert, who is well-known at Home, where he has appeared in most of the principal music halls. His musical dining table turn is described as the most original and artistic in the world. Miss Clec Peel, an American comedienne of Home reputation also makes her first appearance.

Among the pictures which are being shown is a dramatic film entitled "The Fortune Hunter," which presents some delightful views of Venice and is remarkable for the wonderful scenic effects that are produced. "Max Linder and the Daughter of Albion" is the comic film, and in addition there is an attractive dance by Miss Vera Maxwell and Mr. Jack Jarrot which is filmed, and the Topical Cartoons, which are rapidly rivalling the "Animated Gazette," in popularity.

LA SCALA.

The chief attraction of the change of programme at La Scala last night was a long film of the Alaska-Siberian Expedition sent out by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg under the direction of Capt. F. E. Kleinschmidt. The expedition was sent out to collect Fauna of those regions for the Museum, but the use of the cinematograph as a recorder, added 6,000ft. of really interesting pictures, to its other accomplishments. The pictures of animal life in Alaska are remarkable, both for the intrepid daring of the scientists-hunters, and the great educational value of the film. The scenes of the Eskimo's life and of the country to be seen on the journey were also of no little interest, and Mr. Geo. Samuels, who lectured on the film, was able to point to many interesting details, and added much by his pithy explanations to the enjoyment of the film. The length of the film prevented the showing of any other pictures, except the "Gazette," which, as usual, was full of interest.

The variety part of the programme consisted of items by Xaida, Lilla and Little Queenie—who appeared last week as the Sisters Siam—which were well received, and a new series of "musical specialities" by the Weatherlys. The latter, whose turn was very popular, further augmented his reputation as a player of weird instruments by adopting an oil-can to serve as a one-string fiddle. Tom and Eileen Melbourne enter the bill to-night, when they will appear in a burlesque entitled "Keep Smiling."

THE AMERICA-INDIA.

This week's star-film "Fire at Sea," is a sensational drama quite out of the ordinary run of such productions. The picture contains some most realistic scenes of a fire on board an Atlantic liner. Being taken actually at sea, it is a marvel of realism and gives us an idea of the perfection to which the art of cenematography has reached.

With this exciting drama, and several comic pictures together with "Gaumont Graphic," containing the usual budget of news, this week's programme ought to prove an interesting one.

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA.

This week's programme at the Imperial promises to be a very interesting one and unique of its kind. The Edison Kinetophone will be the chief item of attraction. This marvellous invention makes every movement of the pictures so life-like and natural, with the voices and music of the performers on the screen blending so perfectly in syncronisation, that it seems hard to realise that real actors had actresses not actually on the stage. The full programme bills ten interesting and selected talking and ordinary picture subjects. The two part drama "Brothers at War" depicts many heart-rending incidents. It is an episode of American Civil War realistically told in animated pictures.

OLYMPIA PICTURE, PALACE.

By special request the management of the Olympia Picture Palace has engaged the famous acrobatic troupe "Turbino Trio" and the monowheel Cycling King. The grand star film of the week is "A Man in White Cleak" 3,000 feet long.

RELEASE OF AJODHYA RIOTER.

ORTHODOX HINDUS GRATIFIED.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Mar. 6.

At yesterday's anniversary of the Sanatan Dharm, Multan, presided over by the Hon. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, resolutions were passed expressing the heartfelt gratitude of the Hindu community at the release of the Ajodhya riot case prisoners and praying for clemency to the rest of the accused. Rs. 6,000 were also promised in aid of the Sanatan Sabha George Coronation School.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

"DON" A BEAUTIFUL PLAY.

"Don," which was produced by the Howitt Phillips Company at the Royal Opera House last night is a very beautiful play. "Don" is the name that has been affectionately bestowed on Stephen Bonnington, the son of a Canon, by his fiancee on account of his quixotic chivalry. He devotes himself to the protection and assistance of people in trouble but even his fiancee is amazed when he suddenly brings to his father's house a young married girl, whom he has deliberately taken away from her husband, because of the life of torture that she is leading, wedded to a Calvinistic bigot whose one object is to make her conform to his narrow faith and gloomy mode of life, and has carried his tyranny to the breaking point. The case is full of suspicion. "Don" has spent a night at a hotel with the girl on the way, owing to her state of prostration, and admits having sat by her bedside through the night, holding her hand. Then the beginning of his acquaintance with her is highly suspicious. He took her from a tea-shop where she was a waitress and the object of the offensive attentions of a customer, and persuaded his mother to take her as a companion. This experiment was a failure; she fell in love with him and had to be found another situation. Then in her despair, hoping to have a child to give her something to live for, she married, without any affection for him, Albert Thompselt, ex-soldier and present commercial traveller and Calvinist. She had the child but it died, and after a year of misery she sent in depair to Stephen Bonnington, who took her away from the husband who was making her life an agony.

That is the situation in the first act;—the Canon and his wife, the fiancee and her mother and father,—an apoplectic old general,—all suddenly confronted and amazed and scandalised by the appearance of "Don" with his *protegee*, who, he insists, must remain under his father's roof. The outraged husband is known to be hot on the heels of his runaway wife and is expected to be in a desperate mood. As a matter of fact he is very desperate when he arrives. He produces a revolver, holds it to Stephen Bonnington's forehead and threatens to shoot, if his wife is not produced in five minutes. "Don's" sang-froid and his determination not to allow the wife to be taken back to her life of misery do not help to mend matters. But the solution comes in the last five minutes of the play, when the girl, herself, tells her husband the whole story of her acquaintance with Don; his wonderful goodness to her for which "he never asked any return," and the kindness with which he ultimately killed her hope. She was the only one of many who thanked God every day of their lives for his goodness, and who were to him as brothers and sisters. The effect of this is to open the eyes and heart of Albert Thompselt to the mistake he has made. He promises that if she will go back with him, her life will be very different to what it has been and she will have no reason to regret. And she goes.

The part of Elizabeth Thompselt was wonderfully acted by Miss Doris Phillips, who deepened the impression made on the previous evening, that she is an actress of great emotional power with a natural and unaffected method that holds the sympathy of her audience throughout. Her heart-broken recital to her husband last night of her acquaintance and love for the man who with perfectly pure motives has risked his reputation for her, was very beautifully and movingly delivered, without a false note. Mr. Charles Howitt's pourtrayal of the chivalrous "Don" was delightfully effective, and he gave naturalness to more than one scene, that might have strained the patience of the audience, with less accomplished handling. Mr. Cecil Kellaway was excellent as Thompselt and Mr. Keith Fraser and Miss Stanbridge both played well as the Canon and his wife. Mr. Cyril Rawden's representation of the fiery general was an excellent character study, and not the least effective performance of the evening was that of Miss Venn Lancaster, who, as Don's financee rose to great heights on more than one occasion. Miss Gertrude Godart as Mrs. Sinclair was, we thought, rather too exaggerated. The play was evidently immensely liked by the audience who warmly cheered the performers at the close.

To-night we are to have a farcical comedy, "Those Terrible Twins," preceded by Conan Doyle's famous one-act play "Waterloo," with Mr. Howitt as Corporal Brewster.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

At the High Court Sessions to-day, before Mr. Justice Stephens, evidence was concluded in the case in which Nirmal Kanta Roy is charged with the murder of C. I. D. Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and of a boy named Ananta Teli. The defence did not wish to call any witness, and the case was adjourned till Monday next for the addresses of Counsel and charge to the Jury.

Mr. J. S. Milne, Comptroller, Central Provinces, will proceed on leave this summer and be succeeded by Mr. J. F. Gordon.

MR. CHARLES HOWITT.

In the role of Peter Perks in "A Member of Tattersalls" which will be staged next week.

MISS CLEO PEEL.

An American comedienne who makes her [illegible] appearance at the Excelsior to-night.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following are the names of the guests invited last night by Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon to meet His Excellency General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Commander-in-Chief:—

His Excellency Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse, Flag-Lieutenant R. L. Hamer, Secretary Andrew J. Carter, Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, Mr. F. A. DePass, Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton and Mrs. Peyton, Major G. Tate, Captain G. E. Bruce, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett, Captain A. E. Lawrence, Colonel R. N. Gamble, Major J. H. M. Davie, Major S. R. A. Lethbridge, Major J. F. Whelan, Major H. O. B. Browne-Mason, Brigadier-General A. E. Aitken, Major-General G. F. Gorringe, Mr. J. H. Douglas, Major H. J. P. Browne, Major H. A. V. Cummins, Major T. C. Watson, Major E. E. Preston, Captain J. M. G. Taylor, Colonel W. R. Marshall, Lt.-Colonel F. A. Smith, Colonel R. Woollcombe, The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, Major J. W. M. Hawes, Major H. A. L. Hepper, Major A. D. G. Shelley, Captain W. Lumsden, Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Flag-Captain Raymond A. Nugent, Commander St. L. S. Warden, Commander G. J. Todd, Sir Louis Dane, Major Fowler, Mr. Boulton, The Hon'ble G. Bruce, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Baddeley, Lieut.-Colonel Lilly, Mrs. Sinclair and Miss Sinclair.

HOUSE PARTY.

His Excellency General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Colonel Scott, C.I.E.; Captain Reichward. Captain Vernon; Lieut.-General Sir John Nixon, K.C.B.; Major W. H. Beach, R.E.; Mr. Phillip Kerr; Mr. W. Smyth; The Lady Mabelle Egerton; Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S. and Mrs. Watson; Their Excellencies and Staff; Mrs. Benson; Major Sarel and Mrs. Sarel.

BARISAL PRISONERS BOUND FOR ANDAMANS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

Seven of the accused in the Barisal conspiracy case convicted and sentenced to transportation, were yesterday brought down to Calcutta from Barisal under a special police guard and driven from Sealdah to the Presidency Jail in a prison van. The prisoners are on their way to the Andaman Islands.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SYSTEM OF RAILWAY FINANCE CONDEMNED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association in Calcutta to-day the President Mr. W. A. Ironside, in the course of his address said, that the market position was safe and prosperity should be the lot of the Indian collieries during the present year. He went on to express disappointment with Mr. Highet's (Agent for the East Indian Railway) speech at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the shortage of waggons.

Mr. E. W. Bowrey, the Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Lee and Mr. H. V. Low also complained of the shortage of waggons. Mr. Lee further condemned the present system of financing railways and said that the capital provision had been so inadequate that they were unable to deal with the increasing trade.

Mr. Highet replied briefly. He thought the present position much improved. The shortage of waggons in January and February was due to the sending of fodder to the United Provinces.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

The Council programme for to-morrow will be ready to-night, and there will be a number of Budget resolutions. Among these the Maharaja of Nashipur will move for a five lakhs non-recurring grant to Bengal for sanitation and medical relief and a lakh and more for Delhi.

Pandit Malavya and Mr. Sri Ram have notice of a number of resolutions urging additional grants for Education and Sanitation in the United Provinces.
the United Provinces.

It is expected at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 17th instant, the Companies' Bill will come for consideration. The Bill will also be passed.

EXPLOSIVES ACT CASE IN DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Hanwant Singh, who was arrested the day before yesterday, was put up before Mr. Conolly, Additional District Magistrate for a remand. The remand was granted and Hanwant Singh has been ordered to be produced on the 16th March along with the other accused, viz., Amirchand and others.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL.

The two semi-finals of the Doubles were played yesterday afternoon before as large an attendance as ever, and again the conditions were all that could be desired. Of the two, one was a really splendid game, but the other was of such a one-sided description that none took much interest in it.

On No. 1 court, the holders at present, Messrs. Naoroji and Engineer, met the holders of 1912, Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Chinmulgand, and a closer fight could not have been wished for, though the latter pair were expected to win by the majority. It must be admitted that Fyzee was not up to his best form and though he occasionally placed very cleverly he hit far more into the net than he usually does, his volleying also being far from what we have seen. Chinmulgand was about up to form, but it seemed that both were playing too careful a game, taking no chances and through anxiety missing a number of shots which in the ordinary way would go over. Naoroji played as stylishly and well as over, his placing was good to watch but he failed rather often at over-head shots. Engineer, never a pretty player, was at the top of his form and as well as being solid brought off many very fine shots, using his head well. A rather sudden change came over the game, as after the former had won the first set they went down in the next very badly. It appeared that Fyzee was taking matters rather easily, but there is no doubt that he and his partner were all out in the decider, but were unable to make up after a good start. Naoroji and Engineer played a very confident game all through and deserve every credit for their win.

In the opening game, all were inclined to hit out, Fyzee winning his service, Naoroji also hitting too hard in his serve and being weak at over-head shots lost after going from 15-40 to Deuce. There were some good rallies in the next, Chinmulgand losing his serve but Engineer did likewise after serving a double fault. Fyzee was similarly guilty, and with Naoroji bringing off some fine shots he lost and only led at 3-2. In his serve, Naoroji made a set at Chinmulgand and though he also served a double fault he went to game and was level at 3-all. Three times he and Engineer found the net in the next, with the result that Chinmulgand won and with Fyzee beati... Engineer with cross shots England lost his serve. Chinmulgand then went out with a love game, Fyzee helping by showing good judgment. On Naoroji serving, Chinmulgand volleyed very well, and with Engineer missing his the former took it. From here the others had matters all their own way, as after Chinmulgand had gone to 40-0 he lost, Naoroji having the better of Fyzee in a long rally. Engineer won his easily and Fyzee lost a love game, Naoroji lobbing very well. Engineer then showed up well at the net in his partner's serve. Chinmulgand lost and Engineer won his serve after a long game in which he began badly by taking the returns a trifle too far up. This was game and set, and they now stood one-all. In the third Fyzee lost a love game after a foot fault and Engineer won easily, but Chinmulgand made up. Naoroji served a double fault and missed two great chances of kills and though he came from 25-40 to Deuce he lost the game and 2-all was called. Fyzee won the next easily and some thought all was over, but then Engineer won a love game with his serve only for Chinmulgand to take his own serve and lead at 4-3. Naoroji's serve began with an exciting rally, and though the others got up some shots which seemed to be decisive they went on to game at 4-all. The best rally of the match started with Fyzee's serve, he losing it, and another saw Chinmulgand hit into the net. When promising to pull up, Fyzee also found the net and an attempt to smash by his partner saw the others go out at 5-4. Twice in his serve, Engineer made a mistake with Fyzee's returns, thinking they were going out when they fell on the line. A double fault also placed him in a bad way, but then some brilliant play by Naoroji pulled the game out of the fire. They drew up to Deuce, and after a very exciting rally went to game, set and match.

A few words suffice to dismiss the match between Messrs. Kidd and England and Karanje and Chawan. The latter pair may be considered lucky to have got as far as they have, as they were never a match at all for their present opponents. They tried forcing tactics when they found they were getting beaten, but this also failed to do them any good. They made a set at Kidd at the start, thinking him a weak point in the opposing combination, but they never made a bigger mistake. Kidd was quite safe, and volleyed wonderfully well, whereas England's forcing shots took effect. The winners are a very useful couple with directly opposite methods, and if England's drives come off in the final they will be particularly hard to beat, as Kidd may always be relied upon to use sound judgment and is quite one of the best doubles players we have seen out here; in fact it is a great pity he could not figure in the singles also.

The two sets played were, as mentioned, all in favour of the one pair, as in the first they did not lose a single game, and in the second the third was the only one they lost. The last was the best of the lot, but the losers never at any time had a chance at all.

Results:—

Messrs. Naoroji and Engineer beat Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Chinmulgand, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. 6—4.

Messrs. England and Kidd beat Messrs. Karanjo and Chawan, 6-0, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Mixed Doubles Semi-Finals.

A change has been made in the originally fixed programme, and instead of the singles the two semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles will take place. These will be as follows:—

Mr. England and Mrs. Reynolds v. Mr. Naoroji and Mrs. Row.

Mr. and Mrs. Portlock v. Mr. Fyzee and Lady Tata.

The Exhibition Game will be:—

Messrs. Nicholson and Kidd v. Messrs. Rangarao and Chinmulgand.

An interesting exhibition game was played after the Doubles yesterday, Mr. Portlock and Miss Ginn meeting Mr. Rangarao and Mrs. Row. Some excellent play was seen, the outstanding feature of which was perhaps the play of Miss Ginn, both at the net and in the back of the court. Mrs. Row improved a good deal as the game wore on, and with Rangarao brilliant in the last two sets they were able to win. Portlock was by no means in bad form, and he and his partner are sure to make a great bid for to-morrow's match. Eventually Mr Rangarao and Mrs. Row won at 1-6, 6-1, 6-1, but the play was more even than the scores suggest.

MONDAY'S GAME.

On Monday a great game should be seen when the final of the Singles is played, as we may safely rely upon Fyzee being in better form then he was in the Doubles, the game being:—

Dr. Fyzee v. Mr. Rangarao.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULT OF DOUBLES FINAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

At the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships to-day, in the final of the Doubles, Kingscote and Deane beat the holders, A. W. Shallow and D. S. Shallow 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 There were some close games but on the whole the Shallows were outplayed.

THE KING TO WITNESS BOXING.

REGIMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL DISPLAYS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 5.

The "Sporting Life" announces that the King has expressed a desire to witness boxing and will attend this month at the special Household Brigade meeting. In addition to regimental competitions there will be exhibitions by a number of well-known professionals. Only those invited may attend.

CALCUTTA PAPERCHASE CUP.

A DOUBLE-EVENT WINNER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

The annual Calcutta Paperchase Cup was run off to-day before a large gathering including the Governor of Bengal and was won after a good race by Mr. Mackay, who thus performed the unusual feat of annexing both the bigger trophies connected with the Paperchases.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Conder open doubles Tennis Tournament for the Conder Challenge Trophy will take place this year immediately after the Western India Tournaments. The entries close on Monday March 9th. All particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Fort,

HOCKEY IN BANGALORE.

7TH HUSSARS WIN TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 6.

The 7th Hussars this afternoon beat St. Joseph's College in the replay of the final of the Hockey Tournament by 3 goals to one.

The opening phases of the match were most even, but before half-time was called the Cavary were leading by 2 goals to 1. They notched their third goal in the second half.

Col. Poore, in asking Mrs. Wapshare to give the Cup away, commented favourably on the plucky game played by the College.

THE LATE MR. LORIMER.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

The "Gazette of India" contains the following notification:—The Governor-General in Council has received with deep regret the news of the death at Bushire on the 7th February 1914 of Mr. John Gordon Lorimer C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Resident in the Persian Gulf. The earlier years of Mr. Lorimer's service were spent chiefly on the North-West Frontier where his energy, judgment and linguistic ability soon marked him as an officer of exceptional capacity while the strength and simplicity of his character endeared him to the wild tribesmen among whom his work lay. His later years spent mainly at Bagdad and in the Persian Gulf gave him a unique knowledge of those regions which was of the greatest value to the Government whom he served. By Mr. Lorimer's untimely death by an accident the Government of India have lost, not only an officer of conspicuous ability but one who in his life maintained the best traditions of the service.

PRIVATE SHOOTS HIMSELF IN BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 6.

A young private of the 2nd Sappers and Miners shot himself to-day in the lines under circumstances that will not be the subject of a military enquiry. He dressed for parade and then took his rifle from the stand of arms and returning to his room shot himself through the chest.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Wilson College Athletic Sports, Kennedy Sea Face 4 p.m.

Bombay Races, Tenth Extra Meeting, First Race starts at 2-45 p.m.

Elphinstonian Society's Dinner, Elphinstone College, 8 p.m.

Housing Association, meeting at Improvement Trusts' Offices, 6-30 p.m.

"Those Terrible Twins" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Students' Brotherhood, Lecture by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Prarthana Mandir, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

Opening of Seth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Sanitarium, Versova, 5-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 9.

Wilson College Day Celebration, His Excellency to preside, 5 p.m.

Indian Cement Company Limited, meeting of debenture holders, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

"Diana Dobson" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Parsi Writers' Association Lecture at 6 p.m.

Clubwalla and Company, General Meeting, Church Gate Street, 12-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 10.

Bombay Hunt, Irla.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for three elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, 10-30 a.m. to 4.

"Bella Donna" at the Opera House, 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Holi, Bank Holiday.

"Why Smith Left Home" at the Opera House, 9-30.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Kinetophone, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevie, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

THOMSON.—February 17th, at Quetta, the wife of Major A. G. Thomson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TER VEER—WHYTE.—February 18th, at St. John's Church, Raneegunge, John H. ter Veer, to Violet Constance Whyte.

DEATH.

SHUM SHERE JUNG.—February 20th, at Mussoorie, H. H. the Maharaja Deb Shum Shere Jung, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

March, 6th.

110 Gun Drill. Tuesday 10th instant; There will be 15-pr B. L. Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 7-0 a.m.

All Members who have not completed their full number of Gun Drill parade are invited to be present.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Mar. 7.

194.—Rifle Meeting. Cadets Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets Team Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, the 12th instant and Cadets Marching Competition on Saturday, the 14th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

95.—Musketry. Range detail for the week ending Sunday, 8th March.

Sunday All Companies' Class Firing.

Members who have not completed their course are expected to make every endeavour to attend.

6.—Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

7.—Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time).

3.—Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach the Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

.—Roll Books. All Company Drill Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ie following is the list of additional passers proceeding Home by to-day's mail:—pham, Mr A L; Mohamed Husain, Mr; h, Capt W B; Walker, Mr J; Suther-Mr H O; Mellon, Mr; Shone, Capt R bruce, Mr J S; Taylor, Mr W C; Dumon-La Comtesse; Sizer Mrs and infant; ibhai Amechand, Mr; Panalal Ranlas, Mr; Byres, Mrs and infant; English, W; Last, Mr; Sumasundraman, Sub-Asst on; Mohamed Akbar, Mr; Robson, Mr rong, Major N; Chisholm, Mr. W W T; Mr D; Hardy, Mr; Brandt, Mr C R; ll, Mr M; Ritson, Captain; Heywood, Balubhai Deepchand, Mr; Kerr, Mr P ollins, Mrs A J and two infants; Wild, ymons, Mr J L; Chaning-Pearce, Miss.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

work of repairing the main which at Babula Tank Road, Bombay, on y, was completed yesterday, when was turned on and the supply d.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Narayan Chandavarkar, who arrived bay on Friday morning, will conduct kly Divine Service in English at the 'rarthana Mandir, Girgaon, toat 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

'ARMA SANJIVANI SABHA.

the auspices of the Dharma Sanjiha, a public lecture will be deli-Mr. N. Vibhakar, Bar-at-Law, at ati Hindu Stri Mandal Hall. , at 7 p.m., (S. T.), on "God and Man." Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, presiding. All are cordially invited to attend.

LATE LORD MINTO.

At a Council meeting of the Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam a resolution was passed, expressing regret at the death of Lord Minto and conveying condolence to the Dowager Countess and other members of the family in their sad breavement.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, J. Castelina, a Customs Officer, charged one Somer Singa for importing country liquor into Bombay from Bandra without a permit from the Commissioner. The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern placed one Henry Shaw (40), a European, for wandering without any visible means of subsistance. The accused pleaded guilty, and said he was willing to go to the workhouse.

His Worship convicted the accused, and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DESERTING THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sargeant Vardon, charged one Mrs. E. Taylor (40), with deserting the Government Workhouse.

It appears that the accused was admitted into the Female Workhouse on the 18th February, and asked leave on the 2nd inst., to seek for employment, promising to return the same day, which she failed to do. The accused was arrested at Havali, yesterday, and brought down to Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced the accused to one week's rigorous imprisonmnt.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and the Officers, the Band of the 99th Russell's Infy. will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand Band Master.

Saturday 7th March 1914.

Programme start from 6 to 8 p.m.

March .....Soldatenblut .....Von Blon.
Overture .....Mansanihtello .....D. F. E. Auber
Waltz ...Mondnact Auf Der Alster ...O. Fetras.
Selection .....Reminiscences of Offenbach..... J. Riviere.
Arietta .....Tancredi .....G. Rossine
Suite .....Chanson Trist .....P. Tschaikowsky.
Selection .....The Pink Lady .....J. Caryll.
Song. Little Grey Home in the West. H. Lohr.
God Save The King Emperor.

SRI RAMKRISHNA PARAMHANNA.

The seventy-ninth birthday anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhamsa will be celebrated to-morrow at the Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank, Bombay. In addition to distribution of rice among the poor and "pooja" in the forenoon, public addresses on the life and teachings of the Swami will be delivered in the afternoon by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, F.R.G.S., J.P., Mr J, J, Vimadalal, Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar and others. Rao Bahadur Joshi will occupy the chair and the proceedings will commence at 3-30 p.m. Prasad will be distributed just at the close of the meeting and between 9 and 11 p.m., there will be "Bhajan" and "Pooja."

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Lieutenant Andrew Johnstone has been appointed First Lieutenant of the shop Alert, East Indies Squadron, from the battleship Thunderer. Lieutenant Johnstone went to sea in 1901 and was promoted lieutenant in 1907.

Two of the armed launches of the cruiser Pelorus, used in cruising the Gulf, have just got new skippers in the persons of Lieutenants I. M. Palmer and W. P. Alleyne, appointed to the Pelorus for that purpose. Lieutentnt Palmer got his cadetship in May, 1905, and Lieutenant Alleyne in May, 1903.

On recommissioning, Assistant Paymaster J. A. B. Robertson has been appointed to the financial charge of the sloop Odin, East Indies Squadron.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS.

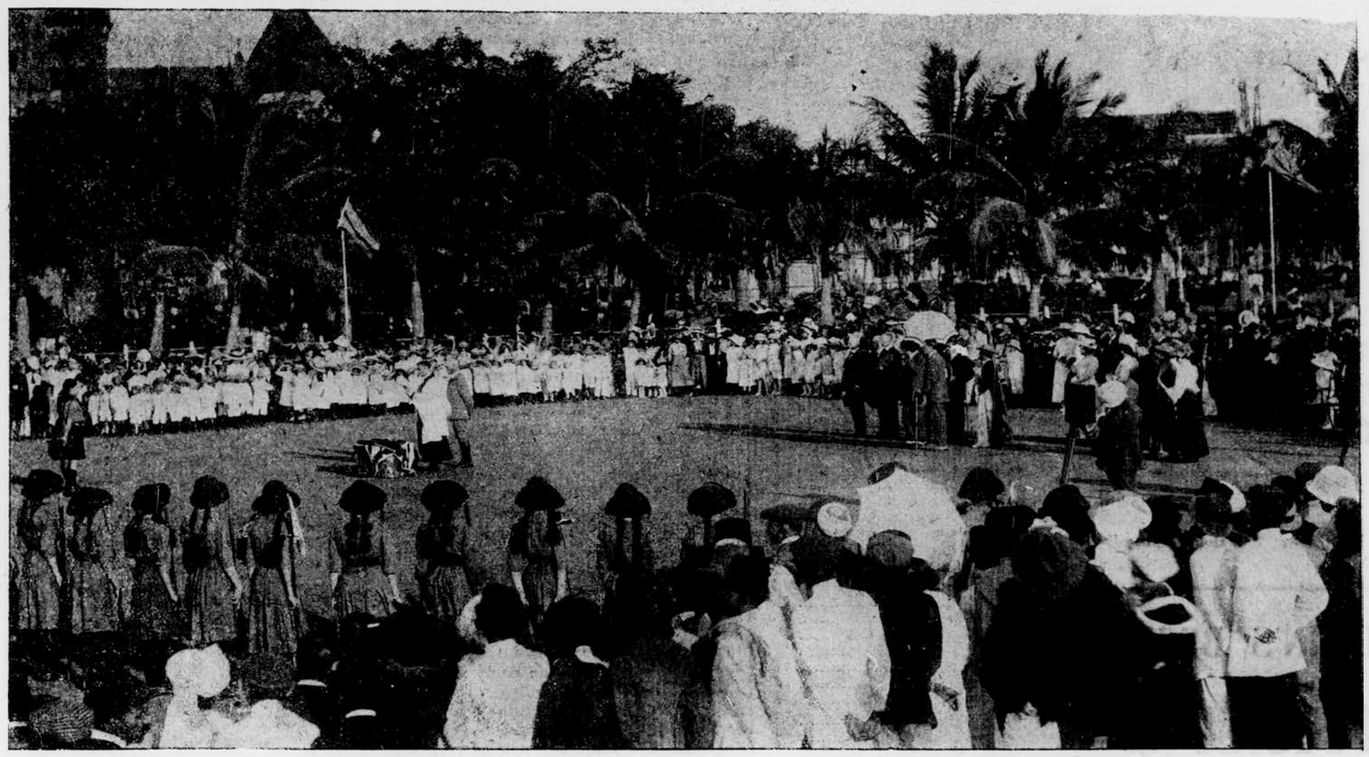

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Photograph showing Archdeacon Barham consecrating the Colours, when presented to the Bombay Boy Scouts by His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS.

H. E. SIR O'MOORE CREAGH PRESENTS COLOURS.

"BASIS OF OUR EMPIRE."

H. E. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, in presenting Colours to the First Bombay Troop of the Boy Scouts, made his last public appearance in India. The bandstand end of the Oval had been flagged off for the occasion, and a large company had assembled by the time the companies of Scouts, which consisted of one company of Cathedral High School boys, under Scout Master G. B. Ramsay, and the Kirkee detachment under Assistant Scout Master M. B. Mawbe, had assembled. Two companies of Girl Guides marched in shortly after, the Scouts lining the entrance at the salute as they passed through. The boys were then marched on to the field, when, on an order, they carried the chairs, which were heaped together at the opposite end of the field, and arranged them for the spectators, who were gathering fast. On reassembling they were marched back to the entrance, where they drew up for the Guard of Honour to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, under Scout Master of the First Bombay Troop, T. R. Laurence.

H. E. Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh on arrival were met by Mr. W. L. Graham, President, and other members of the Committee,—the members of the Committee of Girl Guides escorting Lady Creagh—and taking the salute, passed down the line stopping frequently to speak to one or other of the boys.

INSPECTION AND PRESENTATION.

The Scouts were quickly ready for the inspection, and were drawn up in a semi-circle, facing the bandstand, with the Girl Guides occupying a position slightly in advance on the left. After the inspection of the Scouts by the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Guides by Lady Creagh, Archdeacon Barham went through the ceremony of consecrating the Colours, which had been placed on a drum, which stood between the flag, by which His Excellency, surrounded by the members of the Committee had taken his stand, and the company of Scouts drawn up in a semi-circle. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief then made the presentation, the Scout kneeling as he received them, the band of the Rajputs which was in attendance, playing the National Anthem.

H. E. Sir O'Moore Creagh then addressed the boys. He said:—

It gives me great pleasure to inspect you and to present you with the flag, which has been so kindly given you by Mrs. David. From your smartness in parade and the interest taken, I see that this great movement is catching on in Bombay. I understand that the first Scout Corps was founded in 1911, since when you have laboured under many difficulties, one of the greatest of which has been the want of Scout Masters. You have now as your Chief Scout, Lt.-General Sir Robert Scallon, who, I have no doubt, will remedy that defect. I hope that the movement will take on in this great city and that your numbers in the future will be largely increased.

"A GREAT MOVEMENT."

I think from what I have heard in various parts of India that many people do not understand the object of this great movement. It is, as you heard in the consecration service just performed by the Archdeacon, to instil into our boys loyalty and patriotism; fear of God and honour to the King. This great movement must encourage morality, which is, after all, the basis of our Empire, and it is in this morality and patriotism that future generations must emulate the past in keeping this flag flying. (Hear hear and cheers).

I am sure I speak for you all when I thank Mrs. David for so kindly presenting this flag, and not only presenting you with the flag, but taking such a great interest in the movement, as she has done.

It is one of my last duties in India to attend here and perform this function, and I do so with great pleasure. I hope your numbers will increase in such a manner as to be worthy of the great city which you inhabit. (Cheers).

Mr. W. L. Graham expressed cordial thanks to His Excellency for having been good enough to present the Colours. His Excellency was leaving the country to-day, after a long and strenuous career to the honour of his King and country. He called upon the Scouts to give three cheers to His Excellency and Lady Creagh, which was heartily accorded, and wished them a happy voyage and a happy time at Home.

A beautiful bouquet flowers was then presented to Lady Creagh by little Miss Stella Laurence, after which His Excellency and Lady Creagh took their departure, the Scouts again lining up at the salute.

I. C. S. FAMILY PENSIONS

STATE TO PAY £35,000 ANNUALLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

The following despatch by the Secretary of State, dated 3rd January, regarding the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund is published:

My Lord,—You will have learned from my despatch No. 7, Financial Funds, dated 3rd November 1911, that I had appointed Mr. (now Sir George) Hardy, K.C.B., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and lately President of that Body, to undertake a valuation of the Indian Civil Service family pension scheme as at 31st March, 1911, a period of six years having elapsed since the previous valuation. Sir George Hardy's Report has been greatly delayed in consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's demand for his service in connection with the National Health Insurance Act. A further delay has been caused by the receipt of the letter from the Secretary in your Financial Department No. 813 F. F. dated 3rd July 1913, enclosing a Memorandum prepared by Mr. M. W. Fenton, C.S.I., and submitted by him to the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India. The Memorandum was also transmitted by the Commission to this office under cover of a letter dated 8th August, 1913, of which I enclose a copy.

It is understood that the Memorandum summarised the criticisms of the scheme offered by numerous Indian civilians who gave evidence before the Commission. It was in the hands of the actuary while he was considering his report, and his recommendations will be found to meet as circumstances permit the representations it contains.

I enclose copies of Sir George Hardy's two reports dated 11th and 20th November, together with the consolidated accounts for the period 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1911.

SIR G. HARDY'S CONCLUSIONS.

A perusal of the two reports will show that the whole family pension scheme has been investigated with the utmost thoroughness and that new tables of mortality and marriage have been prepared which in the actuary's words "may be regarded as a really trustworthy basis for the financial estimates and one which will be of value in the future." The results of the valuation will, it is hoped, in view of Sir George Hardy's exceptional authority be accepted by all concerned as a complete exposition of the true condition of the scheme and as being in accord with the best rules of actual practice.

Sir George Hardy was also asked to investigate the cost of the benefits provided by the State in view of the increase in the personnel of the service, which at the time of the distribution of the scheme was estimated at 900. He shows that while the existing regulation pdovides that the maximum contribution by the State to pensions is not to exceed £35,000 a year. The increased personnel may ultimately involve a total cost of £39,900, but he considers that as the lower figure of £35,000 will not under the conditions be attained for 60 years from now, the possibility of an ultimately increased charge may be disregarded. I concur in that view.

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

In view of the decision conveyed in my despatch No. 3, Financial Funds, dated 3rd March, 1911 to reduce the rate of interest on the balances of the Indian Military Service Family pension scheme from 4½ to 4 per cent., to which effect has been given 1st May, 1911, Sir George Hardy was directed to value the Indian Civil Service family pension scheme at the two rates of 4½ and 4 per cent. The valuation statement which assumes that subscriptions are paid without rebate shows a surplus of £770,897 on a 4½ per cent basis, and a surplus of £601,909 on a 4 per cent basis.

"The existence of the surplus sum," the Report states "is due to the fact that mainly in consequence of light mortality prevailing among subscribers since the establishment of the present pension regulations, the contributions have proved more than sufficient to provide for the liabilities incurred." The constitution of the military and the civil schemes are alike in providing that the rules should not bring any charge on the revenues of India (except as regards being a direct contribution of a portion of the civil pensions) and in view of the above results I see no justification for continuing the 4½ per cent rate in the case of the civil scheme. I have accordingly decided that from the beginning of the month following the date of the publication in India of the reports and this despatch until at least the date of the publication of the next valuation the rate of four per cent shall be charged upon the arrears of contributions levied under these regulations and that the same rate shall be allowed in the half yearly pro forma accounts on the balances shown therein. I have therefore taken the surplus available for disposal on the present valuation as £601,909.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AFTER RETIREMENT.

I recognise that there is force in the representations received through the Royal Commission that the continuance of subscriptions after retirement is a considerable burden to subscribers even on those who draw the maximum annuity, and this burden is fill in an enhanced degree by those who retire earlier on medical grounds with a considerably smaller income.

Sir George Hardy shows that out of every 100 subscribers entering the service and surviving the age of retirement, 97 married before retirement and 3 afterwards. The relief given on retirement would be of ultimate benefit to almost every subscriber and could hardly fail to be benerally accepgable I have decided therefore to use the major portion of the surplus of £601.900 in terminating all subscriptions on retirement. But it follows that if benefits are to accrue to widows or to children resulting from marriages after retirement they must be specially provided for and Sir George Hardy is preparing a scale of enhanced donations payable on such marriages and on such births which, making due allowance for subscriptions while in active service, will make the necessary provision for liabilities of this kind usbsequetly arising. It will be at the option of the subscriber to make provision or not as he may think fit. In order however to prevent an abuse of this concession of any who migt marry in a state of health which indicated a very short term of life, it will be provided that a subscriber marrying after retirement and wishing to make provision under the scheme should produce a health certificate showing that he is free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and is believed to be a good life.

RELIEF TO UNMARRIED SUBSCRIBERS.

The surplus also allows of giving some relief to unmarried subscribers and widowers. I have decided that for these the full monthly contribution after 18 years service shall remain at £4 15s. instead of being advance to £5 15s. after 23 and to £7 5s. after 28 years' service. The report shows that the cost of the above concessions would amount to £498.000 and further that as the result of the cessation of subscriptions upon retirement it would be necessary to increase the table of disparity funds.

SONS' PENSIONS.

With reference to the second point to which the Royal Commission draw attention viz., the age at which 'sons' pensions now cease, there appears to be a widespread desire that these pensions should be payable to the age of 24 and Sir George Hardy estimates that on the condition that the monthly contribution for sons of subscriber in active service be extended to the age of 21. The cost of the continuance of pensions to that age would amount to £15,250. I have accordingly excided to alter the rules to provide for this change also.

The £513,250 distributed as above leaves £886,59 of the surplus undisposed of the this would not commit a continuance of the 12½ per cent. rebate on subscriptions allowed since 1st August 1908, which would cost £112,040. You will observe that the letters from the Royal Commission as well as Mr. Fenton's memorandum draw attention to the charges made in the *pro forma* accounts for management the reserve for which as stated in the report of 20th November (page 21) stands at £41.000 in the valuation of assets and liabilities. The charge now made is at the rate of £200 a year in this country and 2½ per cent. on gross receipts and payments in India. These charges which have graduaily increased amounted for the year ended 31st March 1912 to £1.638 and to them the amount of the actuary's fee at intervals of five or six years must be added.

COST TO GOVERNMENT.

The actual cost to Government, however, is difficult to estimate, as while no one official's time is wholly engaged on this scheme a large number of officers give a portion of their time to some branch of work in connection with it. Moreover, a share of the pensions of retired officials and a portion of the general office charges may be correctly debited to this work, and in any case the actual cost will be a very fluctuating figure. For these reasons, the charges are particularly open to challenge and have excited criticism on various grounds. The question has also assumed prominence in consequence of the recommendation of Lord Welby's Committee that in the case of the new fund proposed to be established for military, medical and marine officers, such charges shall be wholly borne by the State. Sir George Hardy points out that the removal of this item from the Indian Civil family pension scheme would set free the item of £41.000 for disposal. I am aware that a concession in this matter to the Indian Civil Family pension scheme may render a consideration of the same question necessary on the occasion of the next valuation of the Indian Military Service Family pension scheme. but after fully weighing the matter I thought it desirable to remove this item from the field of controversy as regards the Civil scheme, and the cost of management will in future be a charge to Indian revenues.

If the £41.000 be added to the undistributed surplus of £88.659 already mentioned, a balance of £129.659 is available and this would permit of a continuance of the abatement of 12½ per cent. at present allowed, namely on subscriptions but not on donations. This would cost £112.040 and leave a final balance of about £17.000.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST LIABILITIES.

The actuary points out that "although £17,000 is not in itself a very substantial margin in comparison with the total liabilities upon the funds, a safeguard is provided in the power to reconsider the continuance of the abatements at each successive valuation." It may also be added that the scheme will have the benefit of the 4½ per cent. rate for nearly three years after the date as at which the valuation has been made which will increase the margin to the extent of about a further £15,000.

I have to request that you will publish the two reports and this despatch in the "Gazette of India." The changes announced will have effect from the first day of the following month. The date of publication should be communicated to me by telegram and as soon as possible thereafter copies of the amended regulations will be despatched.

I hope that the material advantages now accruing to the subscribers will allay the discontent to which expression had been given.

JAIN STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A fourth public meeting of The Jain Students' Brotherhood, will be held in the Hirabag, near C. P. Tank to-day at 7 p.m., (S.T.), when Herman C. Menkel, M.D., Secretary, Good Health League," will deliver a lecture on "How the Body Heals Itself."

JAMMED BETWEEN BUFFERS.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of one Lalmahomed Salemahomed, a Mahomedan, aged about 25. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who was employed as a porter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Mahim, was engaged in coupling waggons that were being shunted on Thursday, when he was jammed between the buffers of two waggons he was going to couple. He died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMA J.

On Thursday night the Ripon Theatre at Grant Road presented a gay appearance with a large number of Prabhu ladies and gentlemen who had attended in response to the invitation of the Jubilee Celebration Committee of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj to witness a theatrical performance prepared by their amateur performers. The Social Samaj of the Pathare Prabhus having attained 25 years since its foundation in 1887-88, its Silver Jubilee was celebrated in December and January last and among other entertainments a theatrical performance known as "Matsyagandha" or the "Lady with the Smell of the Fish," was organised. The stage effect of this performance was so well felt, that the leaders of the Samaj conceived the idea of repeating the performance at the Ripon Theatre, for the special benefit of the ladies of their community.

The play is based on the historic legend in Mahabharata of the great self-sacrifice of the great Bheeshma, who in order to enable his father, Shantanu, to marry the maiden of his choice, took an oath not to marry himself and to lead a life of celibacy all his life. It is a wonderful and thrilling story of how the father and the son vied with each other to do good to the other and how ultimately the son succeeded in carrying out the father's heart's desire.

The role of Shantanu was most effectively rendered by Mr. Mahadev Bapuji Kothare and Mr. Sundarrao Atmaram Talpade successfully brought out on the stage the character of Bheeshma. Heeraman Gajanan Desai and Ballaji Bhau Desai as the two heroines Gouri and Matsya Gandha, acquitted themselves very well, while all the other actors did their respective parts to the complete satisfaction of the appreciative audience.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, Mar. 7th, 1914.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency are to be congratulated on the laudable promptitude with which they have published their Report. Their second sitting was concluded in November last and, considering the quantity and quality of the evidence recorded, the celerity with which the Report is issued is beyond all praise. No doubt we owe it to the solicitude of the able Chairman of the Commission and his colleagues in the first instance and, in the second instance, to the untiring assiduity of the accomplished Secretary, Mr. Basil Blackett, to whom the Commissioners, themselves, have paid a just tribute. Their appreciation of his and his assistant, Mr. Smith's labours is fully deserved. Of course, there is a dissenting minute by Sir James Begbie on some parts of the recommendations made by the Commission. That was fully anticipated, judging from the tenor of the cross-examination which he led. At the same time it may be presumed that the dissent in no material way diminishes the value of the recommendations agreed to with unanimity.

The copious summary of the Report, as cabled by Reuter, is sufficiently informing and understandable, and can be easily followed by those who have digested the evidence embodied in the first Report Reserving a more detailed criticism till the text of the Report reaches us, we may now summarise the main conclusions arrived at by the Commission. Viewing them from the Indian standpoint, as we have uniformly done, it seems to us that they are based impartially on the evidence recorded. We were impressed, when perusing the first Report, by the spirit of candour and absolute fairness which characterised from first to last the conduct of the Chairman. While the patience and powers of assimilation, coupled with courtesy, which Mr. Austen Chamberlain displayed throughout the proceedings were exemplary and highly gratifying, his cross-examination was marked by a spirit of impartiality which would do credit to the occupant of the highest judicial office in the realm. Most of the conclusions arrived at by the Commission were anticipated in our columns a few months ago by Mr. Wacha, and it is pleasing to find from the summary that they are almost in harmony with his inferences. In the first place, the Commission observes that much of the adverse criticism pronounced on the authorities "arose from a failure to consider the Indian financial currency system as a whole "and that" this tendency was accentuated by the absence of a full, clear exposition of that system by responsible authorities." Appendices containing a series of official correspondence and dispatches and a historical summary should, it is added, meet the need. In the very first article contributed to our columns by Mr. Wacha it was truly observed, how far the appendices, despatches and other historical papers, submitted by the accomplished Mr. Lionel Abrahams, the chief witness on behalf of the Secretary of State, threw a flood of light on the controversial questions of cash balances, loans, keeping of the gold of the Gold Standard Reserve and other cognate matters how far the Government had made "a complete answer" from time to time, and "how far many an erroneous and exaggerated statement had been successfully combated." This controversial ground being cleared, the Commission has been able to make an unequivocal pronouncement of the principle and policy which in future should be followed by the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Firstly, it is laid down, and, in our opinion very wisely, that it would not be to India's advantage to encourage the increased use of gold in internal circulation. The people neither desire nor need any considerable amount of gold. The currency most generally suitable consists of rupees and notes, though the public are not prevented from obtaining gold. Neither is a gold mint needed unless Indian sentiment genuinely demands it. If, however, it is demanded, and, if the Government of India would incur the expense and the responsibility, then, it is enjoined that no other gold coins save sovereigns and half-sovereigns should be coined. This authoritatively sweeps away the fantastic suggestion which Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey made two years ago in the Imperial Legislative Council. Thirdly, a "mint *qua* mint,," which Mr. Clayton Cole, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, had rightly condemned, has also been decidedly disapproved of by the Commission as of no utility whatever. Here, again, it is wisely laid down as a sound policy that the Government should not take any measures which may not be inconsonant with Indian sentiment. But Indian sentiment all along has been dead against it, and to us it has been a matter of amusement that the tiny ten-rupee sovereign conjured by the unimaginative Sir Vithaldas should have found any favour with some of the non-Official Councillors in the Imperial Council. So much for the gold currency.

We had already discounted what would be the certain outcome of the insensate clamour touching what were called "dropsical" cash balances, which were in reality explained as far back as May last as being exceptional, in the parliamentary White Paper, the somewhat imprudent method of letting out large advances to many a banking and mercantile firm, and the unauthorised sale of Council Bills, beyond what is absolutely necessary to meet the amount of Home Charges. In every respect all these points of the controversy have elicited a sound and healthy response from the Commission. We do not propose at present to go further into these questions which they have so wisely laid low, we trust, for all time to come. All that need be emphasized now is the view entertained by the Commission regarding gold. Even the State Bank proposal has been relegated to a small expert Committee for further elucidation. It might well be altogether shelved as undesirable for the next quarter of a century at the least. But we are glad the Commission has courageously knocked on the head the interested cry, which was so vociferously raised about this time last year, of converting India into a wholly gold-using country. This opinion is undoubtedly in harmony with the Indian sentiment which we were at pains to echo in these columns. Having regard to the prospects of gold production in the near future, a problem of the utmost complexity which now taxes and vexes the gold monometallists, and to the fact of the ever increasing circulation of the silver currency in India, the Commission could not have arrived at any other conclusion than the one they have enunciated. To have insisted on a pure gold currency might have proved most mischievous. It would have sooner or later drawn the country into greater evils than those brought by the closure of the mints from which we have not yet fully emerged. Practically, the most important pronouncement as to future currency policy is this,—that India shall virtually be bi-metallic. An expansive silver currency, *pari pasu* with a larger circulation of notes under reasonable restrictions and limitations, is what is absolutely essential for India. It is and must ever be, as it has been so successfully in the past, the currency of the millions,—those very millions who make up well-nigh three-fourths of that population which in a comparatively fair agricultural year ekes out a bare subsistence, and to whom therefore copper in the first instance and silver next, but no fantastic ten-rupee glittering gold coins, are as the breath of their nostrils. India, we venture to say, is bound to be bi-metallic in the sense that the Latin Union was and is even to-day. For say what we will, France, the foremost country of the Union, is legally bi-metallic albeit that, owing to the greater accumulation of gold, it finds less use for the silver hoarded in its vaults, but which, in spite of heavy sales, is yet deemed a plethora never completely to be got rid off. Gold in India is not needed at all. In the opinion of the Commission it may serve for purposes of foreign exchange. Under existng conditions we shall not join issue with this pronouncement of the Commission. Accomplished facts have to be looked in the face. There is the settlement of the large balance of trade to be made in gold. And there is the accumulation of 25 millions for steadying exchange in the Gold Standard Reserve. We are of opinion that India can do without it and be even better off, despite the declarations of the most ardent protagonists of a Gold Currency. Whatever the price of gold or silver, if they show appreciation or depreciation, there would be no difficulty in adjusting the needed parity of exchange at any given time between the two metals. We are of opinion that in the coming international struggle for gold supremacy there is certain to arrive a colossal crisis, which more than any number of abstract or armchair theories will completely rehabilitate Bimetallism. Events are fast tending towards such a consummation, though they may be scarcely visible to the superficial eye. Whether gold in coming years is a drug in the market, or is appreciated to a higher degree than ever, and whether silver shares the same destiny, it is in the very nature of things that the world's domestic affairs and external commerce must depend on the free and unrestricted use of both the precious metals without any of the nostrums which, in their ingenuity, legislators in every country manufacture from time to time. A *natural* currency alone will be the final salvation, and that naturalness must inevitably come, however long it may be in coming, in order to disprove that mono-metalism, be it in silver or gold, can alone make the world of international and domestic commerce prosperous.

Meanwhile, the policy, now enunciated by the Commission, that it is unwise to coerce gold into circulation in a country whose people do not want it, is, in our opinion, a right, well-reasoned and statesmanlike policy. No doubt a certain class of critics will raise their voices against this policy and even be so uncharitable as to insinuate that the Commission has been influenced by those who strongly protest against what is called the "drain of gold" to India. But such criticism can best be left to stew in its own juice. On the whole the Indian people are to be congratulated on their safe deliverance from the hands of the interested goldites, who have deafened our ears with their din during the past two years. That is a distinct gain.

DAY BY DAY.

The New Under-Secretary.

Mr. Charles Henry Roberts, the New Under-Secretary of State for India; writes a London correspondent, is a man of striking appearance,—tall and gaunt and spare. Gold eye-glasses, a stoop, and a somewhat "Standoffish" manner reveal the fact that he was in his younger days a scholar of Balliol and a don at Exeter College, Oxford. He is now in his forty-ninth year, is known as a Radical of the "forward" type, and has represented the city of Lincoln in the House of Commons since 1906. He has twice enjoyed an advantage which seldom falls to Liberal candidates, for both in 1906 and January 1910, an Unionist Free Trader in the person of Colonel Seely's brother, took the field against him in addition to the official Tory nominee. His interest in India in Parliament has hitherto been confined to temperance matters,—indeed, he is what is known by the philistines as a "temperance fanatic." He was a member of the deputation which waited upon Lord Crewe in July, 1912, in connexion with Excise administration in India: and in August of that year he successfully side-tracked the general discussion on the Indian Budget by moving an amendment which dealt both with the question of Excise and with the opium traffic.

A Business-like politician.

There can be no doubt, adds our correspondent that his selection for office is largely due to the fact that he is married to a daughter of Lady Carlisle and is consequently the brother-in-law of Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford, who is well-known to be a *persona grata* in Ministerial circles. But he has also established a claim to be regarded as a business-like politician. When presiding last year over the Select Committee which enquired into the Putumayo rubber-horrors, he displayed much capacity and a dogged determination to get at the facts. Perhaps, however, Simla need not be unduly disturbed by his advent to the India Office. The stuffy bureaucratic atmosphere of that department is usually most efficacious in stifling radical enthusiasm.

A Good Shot.

The election tipster is rather a discredited character: As there is no doubt that the gentleman whom "The Times" employs in the capacity has managed to cover himself with glory over the bye-election in South-West Bethnal Green. In an articles which appeared on February 19, while the poll was in progress, the following statement was made:

"On the assumption that about 90 per cent. of the electors go to the poll, it seems probable that Mr. Scurr will receive 300 or 400 votes, and that the remaining 5,500 will be divided between Sir Mathew Wilson and Mr. Masterman in fairly equal proportions, with a small balance in favour of the Unionist candidate."

Later on, the Socialist candidate, Mr. Scurr, is still more definitely assured that his total will not exceed 300 and that Tory and Liberal would poll about 2,700 each. The actual figures were: Wilson (C) 2,828: Masterman (L) 2,804: Scurr (Soc) 316.

A Ministerial Merry-go-round.

In reference to the recent Ministerial changes, it may be pointed out that Mr. Montagu has, by the way, established quite a record at the India Office. Since the Liberal party came into office in December, 1905, there have been five Under-Secretaries:

Mr. John E. Ellis (December. 1905, December, 1906).

Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse (January 1907, April, 1908).

Mr. T. R. Buchanan (April 1908, June, 1909).

The Master of Elibank (June 1909, February, 1910).

Hon. S. S. Montagu (February, 1910, February, 1914).

Mr. Roberts now makes the sixth: and it will be noted that before Mr. Montagu came upon the scene, his predecessors averaged just about twelve months in office each. Sultan after Sultan in his pomp abode an hour or two, and went his way. The same phenomenon is observable in the case of the last Conservative administration:

The Earl of Onslow (1895-1900).

The Earl of Hardwicke (1900-1902).

Earl Percy (1902-1903).

The Earl of Hardwicke (1913-1914).

The Marquess of Bath (January-December, 1905).

The plethora of peers in this list is due, of course, to the fact that two Secretaries of State, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Brodrick, sat throughout in the House of Commons. But, as far as Under-Secretaries are concerned, both parties seem to be agreed that it is only necessary for one in five to stay sufficiently long in office to learn just a little about India.

Economic Conditions in Brazil.

In Brazil, where a revolutionary outbreak has just broken out, the cost of living is abnormally high and the people labour under all kinds of economic disabilities. Consequently, the country is usually in a state of acute unrest. In an instructive analysis of the Brazilian tariff, "The Economist" makes an interesting comparison with the Argentine tariff, as that is a country where also the cost of living is a heavy burden on the inhabitants, and where the protection of home industries is an important factor in the Government policy. The tariff on cotton cloth is from three to six times as much as in France, and it has been successful in completely closing foreign markets for the coarser descriptions. But in spite of this the majority of the cotton mills established in Rio and Sao Paulo are reported to be doing very badly at present, and some are on the point of shutting down until times improve. Many of the mills were started when wages were good and work was abundant, and now that the consumers cannot pay the high prices demanded, the millowners, although possessing a monopoly of the market through this prohibitive tariff, have to confess themselves unable to make the reduction in the price of their manufactures which the situation demands. This affords an eloquent proof, says "The Economist," of the futility of protection for national industries as understood in Brazil.

General Carranza's Prospects.

General Carranza, who has ordered the appointment of a Commission to make an immediate investigation into the murders of Messrs. Benton and Bauch, appears to be gradually gaining the upper hand in the course of the civil war in Mexico. A London paper reports that in the Texan frontier towns paper money issued by General Carranza is being accepted at a discount of only five per cent., which indicates that a singularly favourable view is being taken of his prospects of success. It is also reported that General Carranza has sent an agent, Senor Azcona, to support the insurgents' cause in the European capitals, and to study the banking systems of Europe; and his chief subordinate, General Villa, remarks "The Economist," has done something to improve his very questionable reputation by the pursuit and execution of the brigands led by Castillo, a nominal Carranzist, who deliberately sent a passenger train into the Cumbre tunnel on the Mexico North-Western that it might collide with a freigh train that had been already set on fire thereby causing the death of 50 persons, whom seven were American. Since then however, General Villa has made his reputation more questionable than ever by the execution of Messrs. Benton and Bauch.

ALBANIA'S NEW SOVEREIGN

A BRILLIANT SEND-OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TRIESTE, Mar. 5

The Prince and the Princess of W have embarked for Albania. Salutes w fired by the batteries of the forts and v ships and the bands played the Alban national anthem. Crowds which gath to see their Highnesses off loudly che them. The Prince visited the Aust squadron, and the British and Fr cruisers.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

SOME OF THE EVIDENCE

SIR JAMES WESTON'S VIEWS.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROVAL OF GOLD MINT.

VIEWS OF LORD INCHCAPE AND SIR F. SCHUSTER.

SIR G. F. WILSON'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In his evidence before the Commission, Sir James Meston on behalf of the Government of India, rebutted the suggestion that the abnormal balances of recent years had been intentionally high. He admitted that the Government of India had erred somewhat on the side of excessive caution in their financial estimates. The circumstances, however, made certain amount of financial heresy permissible. The adoption of the calendar year would in many ways suit India better than the present fiscal year. He personally disliked the idea of lending the Treasury balances in India since this might encourage the banks to reduce *pro rata* their own provision of funds, and because the duty of judiciously loaning the balances was hardly one that a Government department could efficiently carry out. The Paper Currency Reserve, being a trust fund, the Government of India were not justified in loaning or using it for any other purpose than its convertibility into currency notes. He hoped that the Secretary of State would refrain from large drawings on the Councils when the exchange was below 16 pence. He should not draw money belonging to India to benefit trade and keep it permanently as an investment in London. The Government of India wished the Gold Standard Reserve to be built up without reference to any definite maximum, though they would accept thirty millions as the present maximum, to be increased as the balance of trade altered.

The Government of India desired that ten millions should be held on actual gold but were no longer apprehensive for the located reserve in London. He personally thought that it was unquestionable that it should be located where it was required for the settlement of international balances. The Government of India would not have objection to a statutory description of the Reserve and its purpose. He suggested the Paper Currency Reserve should be held forty per cent. in rupees, twenty in gold, thirty in permanent security and ten in temporary investments. The Government of India had not considered the question of amalgamating the two Reserves and would greatly dislike any confusion between their distinctly separate purposes.

INDIA GOVERNMENT IN FAVOUR OF GOLD MINT.

The Government of India were in favour of a gold mint to substitute genuine circulation of gold for hoarding. It would meet with a strong and reasonable sentiment in India and would be a great convenience to the masses in half-marking their gold hoardings. It would be a definite step in the popular education towards a better system of currency. The Government of India asked that in view of a very large experience and very considerable success in minting in India it would be a graceful thing for the Treasury to relax the conditions hitherto imposed, and allow India to coin sovereigns under any supervision and subject to any assays and periodical supervision the Treasury might see fit to impose.

QUESTION OF A STATE BANK.

During his time the Financial Department of the Government of India did not regard a State Bank as within the range of practical politics. Before expressing any opinion now, he would ask for the fullest opportunity of consultation with the commercial opinion. He summarized the note from Sir William Meyer, stating that if the various manifest difficulties could be overcome he would welcome a State Bank. There were various reasons, including the mitigation of political objections, to the entire management of the banking of the Government of India by a close bureaucratic corporation and the Government of India would require a strong representation on the directorate.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

The Government of India earnestly denied the accusation of having produced anything in the way of redundancy of rupees, having regard to the changing economic conditions. He entirely agreed that the coinage of silver should not be ahead of the requirements. There had been differences of opinion in the past between the Government of India and the India Office, but the misunderstandings had now very largely disappeared. The authorities were working in a remarkably harmonious co-operation which was partly due to the better personal acquaintance, and partly to the more extended system of non-official explanatory correspondence supplementing the despatches.

MR. PANDYA ADVOCATES GOLD CIRCULATION.

Mr. Pandya (Madras) strongly advocated the encouragement of gold circulation in India to replace fictitious rupees and recommended gold coinage and gold notes.

DR. REED ON GOVERNMENT BALANCES.

STATUTORY CONTROL OF GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Mr. H. S. Reed urged that a larger discretion in financial matters should be vested in the Government of India subject to the complete control of the Secretary of State. He argued that this did not involve great legal and constitutional changes. The surplus revenues should not be devoted to the capital outlay but to the raising of the whole standard of administration, pursuing the policy of continuous amelioration with a wider variety of conditions. Substantially large loans could be raised in India provided they were accompanied by the reform of the system of Treasury management. The balances of the Government of India over and above their prescribed working balance and the budgeted demands of the Secretary of State, should be automatically released for lighting the money market. The balances should be lent solely through the Presidency Banks. From his experience as a Director of the Central Co-operative Credit Bank, Bombay, he thought that the resulting easing of the money market in a busy season, which had a tendency to extend its duration, would reach all classes, including the cultivators, accustomed to borrow on reasonable credit. He wished to see the whole profits from coinage and the whole interest from the invested portion of the Gold Standard Reserve automatically accrue thereto and the entire amount of the Reserve be liquid gold held in India and brought under statutory control by an Act of the Supreme Legislature.

REASONS FOR ADVOCATING GOLD CURRENCY.

The policy pursued with regard to the Reserve had weakened the confidence which could best be restored by Indian location. He strongly advocated a gold currency, because it would reduce the liability of the Government of India and do away with the artificiality of the present system, substituting something more automatic, and be a secondary buttress to the exchange. The Government of India should actively stimulate the circulation of gold and notes. He urged that on the Finance Committee of the India Council, the Government of India, the Presidency Banks and Indian commerce and industry should be represented.

CENTRAL STATE BANK AN IMPRACTICABILITY.

The idea of forming a Central Bank by the amalgamation of the existing Presidency Banks was impracticable. A State Bank must be a separate institution under the Government of India scheme with its headquarters at Delhi, so that the directorate could include one of the highest Government of India officials.

The Councils drawings should exceed the Budget estimates only in special cases and then only by a supplementary Budget of the Supreme Legislature.

LORD INCHCAPE ON LOANS TO JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Lord Inchcape stated that the lending to the joint stock banks when the balances were exceptionally high, was made at his suggestion, when Chairman of the Finance Committee. He did not favour the appointment of a whole-time official as broker who would require a big staff and would not be so closely in touch with the market movements as a man like Mr. Scott. Nothing would be gained by limiting the sale of the Council Bills to the immediate requirements of the Secretary of State. He was not in favour of locking up the larger proportion of the Gold Standard Reserve, in metal, because in this as in other matters he was anxious to take care of the Indian revenues.

He strongly urged the Commission to leave the State Bank alone.

He also opposed gold mining, declaring that India already practically possessed a free coinage of gold.

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER.

APPOINTMENTS ON FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sir Felix Schuster concurred with Lord Inchcape concerning the efficiency and ability of the India Office officials. With reforene to the lending to the banks, a broker was instructed not to accept the rate of Sir Felix Schuster's bank unless he were satisfied that it was the best obtainable. He saw no invidiousness in the position of the City members of the Committee having to decide on the distribution of the balances as beween India and London. However desirable it might be to have Indian experience on the Committee it must always be remembered that all its members were there for Indian interests alone. The hands of the Secretary of State should not be tied in making appointments.

OPPOSES GOLD MINT AND STATE BANK.

He did not think that the Committee ever had any difficulty in getting the necessary evidence and the experience of Indian conditions to judge a question. He deprecated the establishment of a gold mint and a State Bank and the amalgamation of the two reserves. The Gold Standard Reserve should be increased without the present limit, one-third held being gold and located in London.

MR. DADABHAI DALAL.

Mr. Dadiba Dalal urged the system of regular purchase of silver for coining by the Government of India in Bombay instead of purchasing in London.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson was in favour of making the calendar year the financial year. He dwelt on the difficulty of the position of the Finance Minister owing to his being debarred from a demi-official communication with someone in the India Office. If they had on the India Council someone in a nearly analogous position to that of the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council and they were allowed to communicate freely with each other, neither the Finance Committee nor the State Bank would be required.

MR. ABRAHAMS ON THE ORGANISATION OF INDIA OFFICE.

Mr. Abrahams recalled, said that the organisation of the India Office as regards the higher members of the permanent staff should be based on the recognisation that the work of the Office fell roughly in two halves, one administrative and general, and the other for matters of a business nature. One of the two higher members should be regularly charged with the supervision of financial or business work and chosen for that qualification.

This happened to be the position at present, but there was nothing to secure its permanence. Answering Mr. Keynes, he said he was much attracted by the idea of bifurcating the work of the Financial Secretary, having one official for technical and financial work and one for Treasury control.

SIR WILLIAM HOLDERNESS.

ADVOCATES CITY MEMBERS ON FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sir William Holderness said the City members of the Finance Committee must be retained, but under the reorganisation scheme there must be a member thoroughly acquainted with the Indian financial administrative system. He would be the Financial Member of the Council in the sense of supervising all financial business coming before the Council and advising the Secretary of State thereon. He recognised the obvious objections to a differentiation in the terms of the appointment and emoluments of the members of the Council, but said the objections would lose their force, if the Commission considered that radical alterations were required in the composition of the Council with the object of improving its financial efficiency. If the Commission made proposals for increasing the efficiency of the permanent establishment in financial business there would be less occasion to create a special post in the Council to secure a Finance Member of exceptional capacity and energy.

LONDON PRESS CRITICISMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Commenting on the Report of the Indian Financial Commission, "The Times" says that the general effect of the Report is that though certain of the criticisms of the India Office's control of Indian finances were apparently justified, the more extreme attacks were not substantiated.

The portions dealing with the administration of the balances held in London on the whole bring much relief, and will silence many unwarrantable statements.

The "Morning Post" says, that the decision that the change to a gold currency was not worth making, will be acclaimed by the bankers in the City.

The journal regrets the inability of the Commission to deal with a Central Bank, the establishment of which would afford a permanent and fundamental remedy for evils for which the recommendation that short loans should be issued to Presidency Banks is only a temporary palliative.

"There are many strong objections to the latter step," continues the journal, "but there is reason to believe that this will prove only a half-way house to a publicly controlled Central Bank."

RACE FOR CHINA'S GROWING TRADE.

ELEVENTH HOUR APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Lord William Cecil in a letter to "The Times" announces that the Central China University scheme has met with so little approbation that it is on the point of withdrawal, but in view of German action in promoting the Institute in China, where the young Chinese shall become conversant with German engineering and German products, he makes an eleventh-hour appeal with a view to preventing England from being left in a position of inferiority in the competition for China's growing trade.

PANAMA CANAL ACT.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS FOR REPEAL OF EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.

President Wilson to-day personally delivered the message appealing to the Congress to sustain the honour of the United States by repealing the clause in the Panama Canal Act exempting American coasting shipping from tolls.

A MISTAKEN ECONOMIC POLICY.

He earnestly urged the wisdom and justice of the repeal, declaring that the exemption was a mistaken economic policy and in contravention of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The message was applauded. Thereafter Mr. Chilton, of the Inter-Oceanic Canals' Committee introduced in the Senate Bill authorising the President to suspend the exemption clause.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

GENERAL CARRANZA ORDERS A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NOGALES, Mar. 5.

General Carranza has ordered the appointment of a Commission to investigate immediately the deaths of Messrs. Benton and Bauch.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

In the course of a conference with the representatives of the Foreign Affairs' Committee, Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, said that it was inadvisable to precipitate the discussion at the present time. The number of outrages alleged to have been committed in Mexico was exaggerated. He expressed confidence in General Carranza's investigation of the death of Mr. Benton.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

MR. BRYAN TO VISIT SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Mr. Bryan has accepted the invitation to visit Santiago de Chile in September in connection with the fifth Pan-American conference.

CANADIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

The underwriters take 78 per cent. of the Canadian loan.

PARLIAMENT.

FIRST READING OF BILLS IN COMMONS.

THE LORDS' MARCONI COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons to-day the Home Rule Bill, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and the Plural Voting Bill were all read for the first time. There was no debate.

In the House of Lords, the composition of the Committee to enquire into the allegations in the press against Lord Murray of Elibank, was announced. It consists of Lord Halsbury, Lord Loreburn, Lord Desart, Lord Charnwood and Lord Sanderson.

INCREASE IN ARMY ESTIMATES.

PROVISION OF A MILLION FOR AVIATION SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

The Army Estimates amount to £28,845,000, an increase of £625,000. The principal feature is the aviation service, the amount for which has reached a million.

ARMS TRAFFIC IN PERSIAN GULF

GRADUAL REDUCTION OF BLOCKADE POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.

Reuter learns that there has been such a steady improvement as regards the traffic in arms in the Gulf that it is believed that it will be possible gradually to reduce the blockade for which three vessels subsidised by the Government of India are being employed at present.

REWARD TO OFFICERS AND MEN IN INDIAN ARMY AND MARINE.

Replying to Colonel Yates in the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts said that Lord Crewe would ascertain the views of the Government of India on the question of rewarding the officers and men in the Indian Army and Marine for services in the Persian Gulf.

SWEDEN'S ARMAMENTS.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, March 6.

A message from the King has been read in the Riksdag, saying, "Anxiety for the security of the State compels me to afford to the people an opportunity of expressing their view on the question of national defence." The Government's election programme which has just been published, says that considerable expenses of its defence proposals will be met by the progressive tax on big fortunes and incomes. The King supports the programme.

ECHO OF ZABERN SCANDAL

A JOURNALIST GETS SIX MONTHS' FOR LIBELLING CROWN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, March 6.

A journalist has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libelling the Crown Prince in an article in a weekly paper attacking the Crown Prince for his attitude in the Zabern affair.

THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

The warships Forth, Maidstone, and Adamant, three destroyers and thirteen submarines attended the funeral service over the sunken submarine. Admiral Sir George Egerton and the relatives of the deceased were on board the Forth. An impressive service concluded with the firing of three volleys and the sounding of the "Last Post" on bugles.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

MEMORIAL TO MR. ASQUITH URGING PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

A memorial signed by 358 members of Parliament has been presented to Mr. Asquith urging upon the Government the participation of Great Britain in the San Francisco Exhibition, declaring that the refusal would be prejudicial to British trade and that it might affect the relations of the country with the United States.

FATALITY IN AUSTRIAN MANOEUVRES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Mar. 5.

During the manoeuvres in the Ortler Alps seventeen soldiers were killed by an avalanche.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

INQUIRY INTO LORD MURRAY'S CONDUCT.

THE PRINCE OF WIED IN LONDON.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME FOR ULSTER.

Our London correspondent in his weekly political letter discusses the recent by-elections, forecasts the Government's proposals for Ulster on lines, which have, since, been forecasted by the "Westminster Gazette," and describes the Prince of Wied's visit to London and the latest phase of the Kikuyu controversy.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The political event of the week is the defeat of Mr. C. F. G. Masterman in South-West Bethnal Green by the narrow majority of 24 votes. The week has been one of bye-elections. Apart from the two London contests in Poplar and Bethnal Green, made necessary by the appointment of Mr. Buxton to succeed Lord Gladstone in South Africa, and the promotion of Mr. Masterman to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the long campaign in South Bucks, following on the elevation to the peerage of Sir Alfred Cripps, closed yesterday in the return of Mr. Du Pre the Conservative candidate, with a majority reduced from that of his predecessor by 225 votes. To-day Poplar is at the polls, and, though the result in the neighbouring constituency will not be without its effect, a last look round to-day does not disturb the impression of a certain Liberal victory here, where the margin of Mr. Buxton's 1800 majority in 1910 is much ampler than Mr. Masterman's 184 at the bye-election in 1911. Despite what at a first glance may seem, to those who do not look below the surface, serious rebuffs to the Government policy Liberals do not regard the result at all tragically. Mr. Masterman was defeated in a three-cornered fight, in which he would have scored a fine victory but for the 316 votes given to the Socialist. A victory is a victory of course and the converse is as true. Nevertheless the feeling created by Mr. Masterman's defeat is almost as much due to personal as to political reasons. It is badly true to say that he devoted some of the best years of his life to the welfare of the class represented by the majority of electors in the constituency which has now cast him out. It may be added that there is at the same time some dissatisfaction that the Government should at the present moment have risked a London seat showing such a narrow majority.

ULSTER A LONG WAY OFF.

It is of course out of the question that the result of this week's contests can have any effect on Government policy in regard to Ireland. "The Times" this morning points out that in South Bucks Home Rule was the chief issue. The reduction of the Unionist majority by 225 votes, little as it may satisfy Mr. Tonman Moseley the very able Liberal candidate, can hardly indicate that the electorate is taking the fierce interest in the woes of Ulster which the Unionist leaders would like. Moreover in Bethnal Green there was really a Home Rule majority of 289 if the Socialists votes are counted. But the fact is that neither in South Bucks nor in South-West Bethnal Green is Home Rule any longer a really living issue. "Ulster is a long way off" said a working man in the latter constituency to a reporter of a Unionist paper a few days ago. The situation could not be better put, and the feeling expressed is general throughout the country. The English working man has his eye lately much more on his own interests than formerly and knows he cannot get what he wants until Parliament is "quit" of Ireland. Mr. Masterman was defeated largely on misrepresentation of the Insurance Act, which will be amended in favour of the casual labourer, but which there is not a shadow of a doubt has the vast mass of working class opinion in the country on its side. A seat will, of course, be found for Mr. Masterman, and Norwich, where Sir Frederick Low may be given a vacant judgeship, is mentioned. But at the time of writing nothing has been decided.

THE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

The decision of the House of Lords to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the charge made in the press against Lord Murray is regarded with mixed feelings even in quarters not hostile to the Lords. Lord Murray is not easily defended on all points, and he acted, to say the least, with a lack of political sagacity which has done infinite damage to his party. But in his statement in the Lords on Tuesday he made an apology of which Lord Lansdowne himself acknowledged the adequacy. Lord Ampthill's motion was nevertheless pressed upon the House, and Lord Lansdowne, as if to atone for any excess of sentiment or generosity in his speech on Tuesday, backed it with a vigour of which he had earlier given no sign. It is plain that the object in view is much less to vindicate the purity of public life than to embarrass a Govern-

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LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

ment which is threatening the very existence of the House of Lords in its present form. It is equally plain, in view of the change in Lord Lansdowne's attitude, that it is the Die-hard tail that is wagging the Ducal Dog. Lord Ampthill's point of view was exposed, as in a flash of light, in his speech yesterday, when he declared, in reference to the findings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that the Lords were not bound to agree with that House in any matter and added grandiloquently "This House exists for the very purpose of expressing a different opinion from the House of Commons." The new Select Committee is not yet appointed and may yet cause the Lords some embarrassment. Lord Lansdowne made it clear that it is to be semi-judicial in character. There is a strong feeling in legal circles that there has been enough baiting of the Lord Chief Justice, and, if it were thought that, after his ordeal before the House of Commons Committee, he was once more to be made the subject of attack it is not certain if any of the law Lords would consent to serve on the new body. Lord Crewe made it clear last night that the Government could take no responsibility for the proceedings though they would not dissuade their friends in the House from serving on it.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF ELECTIONEERING.

The campaign in Bethnal Green has not been without its humours. A few days ago the Church Defence League issued a leaflet denouncing the Welsh Church Bill and, perhaps despairing of its effect in a constituency not widly excited on the subject, thought to extend the field of influence by having a number printed in Yiddish for the benefit of the free and independent voters of the Hebrew faith. Some must have gone astray. One canvasser reported that on calling at the house of a Gentile "friendly" on his list, he found a juvenile member of the family seated at the piano with the Yiddish leaflet upside down trying to play it. Another Liberal canvasser was told by a voter that the Insurance Act was ruining his business. It seems that in this poor neighbourhood people who suddenly found themselves in need of doctoring and medicine were in the habit of appealing to him for help. Now with free advice and free physic they didn't want him. He was a pawnbroker. This recalls Mr. Crooks' story of the man who during a municipal election complained to him that the Council had ruined his "poor old father." Inquiry showed that the patriarch was a coal dealer whose clients bought in quantities of from seven pounds to half a hundredweight. He would have continued to prosper, but for the wicked Council who appointed inspectors of weights and measures, and made him weigh his coal.

THE LATEST IN MONARCHS.

London has been a good deal interested in the lightening visit on Wednesday of the Prince of Wied, who by the grace of God and the goodwill of the Great Powers, is to be the first King of the New Albania. This latest successor to the throne of Skanderbeg has been wherling round Europe in a way to rival the rapidity of an American business man, and within a fortnight has visited Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. To-day he is back at his home at Neuwied; to-morrow he will receive there Essad Pasha and a deputation of Albanians, who will formally offer him the throne; and on Sunday, with his *Consort* (the curious will like to know that her Highness weighs just 17 stones) will leave for Durazzo. His Majesty, if that is not to anticipate, was just thirteen hours in London. The King had invited him to lunch at Buckingham Palace, and he managed also to get in a long talk with Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office, and calls at the Austrian, French and Italian Embassies and to dine with the German Ambassador. The new monarch is an officer of the famous *garde du corps at* Potsdam. He is a "fine figure of a man" standing six feet four, and seems to have created an excellent impression upon the few people who saw him. One of these, who was present to see him leave by the boat train in the evening, tells me that within five minutes he was talking in three or four different languages. Albanian was not one of them, but is rapidly being added to his equipment. At Durazzo the Royal pair are to occupy the big barn-like building which five hondred years ago was the palace of Iskander. Architects and sanitary engineers have been sent from Vienna to try and bridge the diameters which in some important respects, divide Western Europe from Wild Albania, but it will take some time. However, that is not likely to be the only, or even the chief difficulty to be encountered. The inauguration of the new monarchy will be watched sympathetically here. "Skanderbeg's sword must have Skanderbeg's arm." The Prince of Wied is a good sportsman, and is taking what may be regarded by a sporting chance

ULSTER MARKING TIME.

Home Rule is marking time. It is perhaps natural that the expansions of a week ago should have been followed by some revulsion of feeling. Mr. Balfour and Sir Edward Carson, who both spoke to a meeting of City men on Wednesday, were as aloof as if the Prime Minister's conciliatory speech and the Ulster leader's equally conciliatory reply had never been made. The explanation is not far to seek. What is to be desired as much as any other thing just now is that the newspapers and all concerned should be content to await the proposals that the Prime Minister has promised to submit to the House as soon as urgent financial business is disposed of. On Sunday, a newspaper supposed to be in touch with a section of the Cabinet, announced definitely that the Government scheme would exclude the four North Eastern counties of Ulster from the operation of the Act. I have reason to know absolutely that on Sunday no settlement had, in fact, been reached. A Liberal journal, nevertheless, on Monday declared that exclusion would not be proposed, and another that any such proposal would be severely criticised by supporters of the Government, and could not expect the support of the Irish party who believed it would perpetuate the antagonisms it was sought to remove. At the same time "The Times" was stating that Nationalists in Belfast "bitterly deride the idea of exclusion in any shape or form;" another organ of the Opposition assumes that all nine Counties of the Ulster province would be excluded in any acceptable scheme, and a third, admitting that no intimation that the Government would agree to the provisional exclusion of Ulster has reached the Unionist leaders, declares that the deadlock is as absolute as ever, and that nothing but civil war can resolve it unless etc. No more is heard for the present of Sir Horace Plunkett's scheme of inclusion with a plebiscite after an agreed term of years, but Mr. Asquith's references to it should not be forgotten in any estimate of the present situation. It is hardly to be expected that party organs will easily call a truce when party points are still to be made in controversy, but at the present moment they but darken counsel and certainly do not increase the chances of settlement by consent.

THAT BLESSED WORD "KIKUYU."

Kikuyu may be said to have broken out again this week in a way that threatens to become less edifying than interesting. The Bishop of Zanzibar is not satisfied with the decision of the Primate to refer the matters in dispute to the Consultation Council in July. He declares that when he was invited by the Archbishop to come home he cabled that he could do so only on condition that a conference should be called and that this should be "official and provincial," and that he is still waiting for this or any kind of conference. Dr. Watson drops the charges of "heresy and schism" levelled against the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda and in a letter to the Primate commenting on his statement of a week ago, suggests that but for Dr. Davidson's intervention he might have come to an agreement with the Bishop of Uganda on the points at issue. The Archbishop challenges this, quotes a note submitted to him by the Bishop of Uganda against the accuracy of Dr. Weston's report of a conversation with his brother of Uganda, and remarks that it "differs widely from what your recollection has suggested."

In the meantime Bishop Tucker, whose name, as he puts it, had been "dragged in" by the Bishop of Zanzibar, confesses without shame that he did, as the Bishop says, hand over to the African Inland Mission, an undenominational Society, a district containing 52 adult Christians. He did so, however, because of the wonderful inflow of many thousand of natives to the Church in Uganda, which created an emergency only to be met with by the withdrawal of missionaries from the district in question. Should he have abandoned the little community of converts altogether? The charge against him is that he practically acknowledges non-Episcopal churches as "branches of the Church of Christ." "Yes, Sir," he replies "I do. I am proud to take my stand. . . . etc." There is not much doubt on which side of the dispute the sympathies of newspaper readers are inclining, but Churchmen generally will earnestly hope that an end may be speedily put to a controversy which offers such open temptation to the enemy to blaspheme. One bright spirit to-day suggests that the whole business of the Church should be put into the hands of a really up-to-date American manager, and pictures him tri-syllabically closing down the discussion with a "Nuff said. Git!" The suggestion is explained in the appointment of an American to be General Manager to the Great Eastern Railway Company, whose Chairman, Lord Claude Hamilton, says that he has been unable to find in this country a man with sufficient ability for the job. Inky war has raged furiously round him ever since.

KIPLING.

It was a great night at the Queen's Hall on Wednesday, when Mr. Rudyard Kipling lectured before the Royal Geographical Society with Lord Curzon in the chair and the sort of audience that one associates with a Nansen or a Scott. The lecture was a sheer delight,—read, but in a way that did not irk the audience with excessive punctuation or stilted gesture. There was not either a trace throughout of the "jingo stop" that so offended the late Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Kipling talked of the minor aspects of travel,—of what he called the "psychology of moving bodies under strain." ("As long as you've only got yourself to think about you can think as much as you damn well please. When you've other folks' hides to answer for—"); of leadership ("All the years I've known so and so I've never known him say whether he was cold or hot, wet or dry, sick or well, but I've never known him." "There are only two elementary smells of universal appeal, the smell of burning fuel and the smell of melting grease—the smell that man cooks his food over and what he coks his food in"); and of the conquest of the air and the vistas opened to the courage and heroism of mankind. His concluding sentence reached a level of eloquence that caused something like a thrill:—

> Only the spirit of man carries on unaltered and unappeasable. There will arise,—they are shaping themselves even now,—risks to be met as cruel as any that Hudson or Scott faced; dreams, as worldwide as those Columbus or Cecil Rhodes dreamed, to be made good or to die for; and decisions to be taken as splendidly terrible as that which Drake clinched by Magellan or Oates a little further south. There is no break in the line, no loads are missing. The men of the present have begun the discovery of the new world with the same devoutly careless passion as their predecessors completed the discovery of the old."

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR IN SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SUGGESTED IMPORTATION OF INDIAN LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.

Presiding at a meeting of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Sir William Lever, reviewing the world-wide operations of the firm, mentioned its operations in the Solomon Islands which he said were hampered by a great shortage of labour. He saw no objection to the importation of labour from congested India.

POLICE FIRED ON BY DACOITS.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER N U. P.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S LIFE IN PERIL.

THREE DACOITS SUCCUMB TO WOUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 6.

The story of a desperate affray between dacoits and police has just come to hand from Jalaun District.

It appears that Sub-Inspector Ramzan Ali, while investigating a case of dacoity in Rampura Circle on the 27th February, received information that four of the men concerned were in concealment in a house in the village of Rahaoli, some miles off. The Sub-Inspector taking with him another Sub-Inspector Bawani Saran, head constable Abdul Khalik, constable Asad Ali and a few chowkidars started off at once and arrived at the village about 5 p.m., where they succeeded in surrounding the house indicated to them before the dacoits were aware of their danger.

When they found themselves trapped, the dacoits, two of whom were armed with guns, and a third with a sword came out and made for the open fields, but took a way that was guarded by Rumzan Ali, head constable and the chowkidar. The dacoits coming upon the party at close quarters, immediately fired at Rumzan Ali at a distance of a few feet, wounding him severely in the side. The Sub-Inspector returned the shot and hit one of the dacoits in the leg, but this did did not prevent him from making off with others for the open country. Two policemen and the chowkidar followed in pursuit and were soon joined by others coming up from different quarters at the sound of guns.

A running fight ensued in the course of which the dacoits in one of their shots at their pursuers killed a villager. On the other hand, two of the other dacoits were hit by Rumzan Ali who continued to fight till he fell exhausted by loss of blood. Two dacoits had by this time collapsed from their wounds. The other Sub-Inspector Bawani Saran who was mounted then rode down the other two and secured them. All three of the dacoits succumbed to their injuries shortly after. Sub-Inspector Rumzan Ali is in a very serious condition having been shot through the body but as no vital part has been touched it is hoped that he may make a good recovery.

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH-SENTENCE. DISMISSED.

OLD BALUCHI MURDER RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The Judicial Committee has given its judgment in the case of the appeal of Private Ibrahim of the 126th Baluchis, who was sentenced to death at Hongkong in November 1912, for the murder of a subhadar of the regiment.

The appeal contended, that the Hongkong court had no jurisdiction because Ibrahim was a natural born Afghan subject.

The Committee in dismissing the appeal declared, that when the Crown lawfully enlisted aliens with British subjects in the Royal forces the Crown extended to them the same protection in a foreign country as to its own subjects, and that it also rendered an alien subject equally amenable to the Crown's jurisdiction abroad.

The second ground of appeal, that the evidence of the confession had been improperly admitted, was also dismissed.

CONGO MISSIONARY CASE.

SATISFACTORY ANNOUNCEMENT BY SIR E. GREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey announced that the Portuguese Governor-General had instructed the Governor-General of San Salvador to release the Rev. Bowskill.

The message added, that the Governor would be held responsibile if he were detained.

The reply had still not been received. The delay was supposed to be due to the cutting of the telegraph wires by natives.

"THREE WAY" WIRELESS STATION.

TO BE ERECTED IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mr. Hobhouse states, that a so-called "three way" wireless station would be erected in Egypt instead of in East Africa. It will communicate with England, distant 1,950 miles, India at 2,506 miles and East Africa at 1,900 miles.

BLIZZARD IN NEW YORK.

TALES OF DISTRESS.

"PANDEMONIUM IN CHURCH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 5.

One hundred and ninety men have been invading the churches and other buildings and demanding to be housed and fed. They invaded yesterday a church during the Lenten service. The police locked the doors and called up the reserves. A pandemonium reigned until all were arrested.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Mr. J. F. Mitchell C. S. reverts to the Punjab. Capt. Munro I. M. S. is employed in the Civil Department Bengal, Capt. J. H. Murray, I.M.S., is confirmed as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair. Capt. M. Ostrehan, 9th Rifles is employed in the Assam Military Police. Capt. J. M. Wooley I. M. S. goes to the Bengal Education Department. The Rev. A. M. Nelson is promoted to be Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. F. Shaw acts as Imperial Mycologist vice Dr. Butler granted nine months' leave. Mr. M. Hill officiates as Inspector-General of Forests vice Mr. Hart granted six months' leave. Mr. J. Donald, C.S., becomes a Member of the Board of Management, Indian Peoples' Famine Trust vice Sir D. J. Macpherson resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is vested with the powers which the Telegraph Authority possessess under Sections 10 to 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. G. Glary, C.S., Assistant Collector, Customs is granted six months leave. Conductor J. A. Allen officiates as Inspector of Explosives vice Honorary Capt. Rush on leave. Mr. W. L. Travers is appointed a Member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee. Mr. C. C. Hamilton, officiates as Assistant Director, General Post Office vice Mr. Thompson acting as Deputy Post Master General. Mr. C. Streatfield James Director of Telegraphs retires from the service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Layler, Chief Engineer retires from the service. Messrs. Watson, Robertson and Greyther are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendents.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors P. M. Sykes and Beale are promoted Lieut.-Colonels, Captains T. G. H. Gones, L. H. Abbot, G. Doyly, W. S. Leslie, T. W. Slingsby, are promoted Majors. Lieut.-Col G. G. Hodgson is transferred to the supernumerary list. Capt. O. A. Abbott, Assam Valley Light Horse has been given the Volunteer Officers Decoration.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Henby is confirmed as Port Officer, Aden vice Commander Sinclair.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Barge 17th Cavalry is appointed Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps. Lieut.-Col. Irvine becomes Civil Surgeon at Peshawar.

U. P. FAMINE RELIEF.

SCARCITY IN SATARA AND SHOLAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 28th February state that famine conditions have fully established themselves in the United Provinces and the total number on relief stands at 19,265. Takavi is being distributed for wells, bandhyas and tanks.

Crime has slightly increased in four districts. No increase in mortality is reported. Medical arrangements are sufficient. The number on relief are increasing generally. The people are clinging to their homes for the sake of their cattle, which however are being sold in large numbers. The people are resorting freely to works except the higher castes.

The public health is generally good, except for plague and small-pox in several districts and cholera in Allahabad. Little wandering or emaciation is noted. Emigration is on a small scale. Blankets and clothing are being distributed to indigent persons from the charitable relief fund and gratuitious relief is being supplemented from private charity. Fodder and water are scarce, the basis being from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee. In Rajputana Test Relief Works have been opened at eleven centres and in the Central Province there are already 2,129 persons on gratuitous relief. Scarcity is also felt in Satara and Sholapur and there are 3,831 persons on relief.

The annual Teachers' Conference of the Kadi district commenced under Mr. Masani's presidentship yesterday morning. The girls and boys recited prayers and songs praising the Gaikwar's liberal educational policy. Educational Inspector Mr. Kazi read the report dwelling on the advantages of yearly meetings and appreciated the liberal help afforded the Pattan public and the Gaikwar's munificence. Mr. Vidyashankerav proposed Mr. Masani to the chair, Mr. Umiashanker seconded. An interesting address by the President concluded the first session.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

LABOURITE OBSTRUCTION.

A TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' SESSION.

ALL MOTIONS REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, March 6.

The Labourites have obstructed the progress of the Indemnity Bill, moving separately the elimination of the names of each deportee from the banishment schedule in which the men are described as undesirables. All the motions were rejected and the schedule adopted after twenty-four hours' uninterrupted session. The Bill passed the Committee and entered the Report stage in the evening after which the Assembly rose.

REPATRIATION OF DEPORTEES.

LABOURITE MOVEMENT TO GET THEM HEARD AT BAR IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.

A movement on the part of the Labourites is on foot to get the deportees heard at the bar of the House of Commons and take such opportunities as will be afforded by the Colonial vote to raise the matter in the hope of bringing pressure to bear on the Government, or at least force them, to adopt a moderate attitude, especially towards the repatriation of the deportees.

UNIONIST POLICY OF TARIFF REFORM.

FEARS OF WEAKENING OR LIMITATION STATED TO BE GROUNDLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Speaking in London last evening Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the fears that the Unionist leaders would consent to any further weakening or limitation of the policy of tariff reform were groundless. They would not take office except to carry out their pledges to provid tariff for the purposes of protection and Imperial preference.

"ULSTER WITHIN ULSTER."

PROSPECTS OF MR. DEVLIN'S LONDONDERRY VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.

The visit of Mr. Devlin, M.P., to Londonderry to confer with the local Nationlists with regard to the Roman Catholic uneasiness respecting the position in Ulster on the basis of Mr. Asquith's proposals suggests the possibility of a new Ulster forming within Ulster.

MAJOR OHLSON'S DEATH.

BODY FOUND WITH BULLET WOUNDS IN HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 6.

A telegram received from the wife of Major Ohlson at Kazerun says, that her husband's body has been found with bullet wounds in the head.

HIGH-SEAS ROBBERY.

LADY PASSENGER RELIEVED OF JEWELS AND CASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GENOA, Mar 6.

Miss Lillian Toogood, a Ceylon passenger on board the Prinz Ludwig, has been robbed while asleep on board of a bag of jewellery and money worth £400.

KARACHI OCTROI CHEATING CASE.

EXECUTIVE MOVE FOR ENHANCED SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 6.

Mr. Chanchaldas, Manager of the local firm of Seth Vishindas Nihalchand, who was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Karachi of abetment of cheating with regard to the sale of Municipal octroi receipts to Messrs. Ralli Brothers and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 filed an appeal against the conviction.

The appeal was heard by Mr. Hayward, Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The conviction was confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

The sentence of fine of Rs. 100 was considered to be too light, considering the fact that the appellant stood to gain Rs. 1,000 over this transaction which was not a solitary instance but one of widespread occurrence. The record was, therefore, submitted to the bench of the Judicial Commissioners for substantial enhancement of sentence.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

SUDDEN PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND JOURNALISTS ARRESTED.

ARMY AND NAVY READY FOR EMERGENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Mar. 5.

A revolutionary outbreak in the Brazilian State of Ceara has been causing anxiety. The Federal Government sent a force into Ceara but the sudden proclamation of martial law last evening in Rio de Janeiro, Niotheroy and Petropolis seems to imply that the revolutionary outbreak has spread to the capital.

LATER.

Owing to the revolutionary outbreak, two generals and four officers of the Rio garrison and two journalists have been arrested. The Government has ordered the Army and the Navy to be ready for every emergency.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS AND GRAIN COMPENSATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

The Government of India have sanctioned the delegation to General Officers, Commanding Divisions and independent brigades of the power to sanction for the first time grants of grain compensation to establishments employed in the judicial offices of cantonment magistrates, on the understanding that the concession will only be granted when similar compensation has been authorised by the Local Government or the Administration concerned in respect of its establishments employed in the adjoining civil stations and will continue only during such period, or periods, for which the civil authorities authorise its continuance in respect of their employees. In regard to the cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, the power referred to will be exercised by the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 6.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the Bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure which was submitted to him by the Government of India last year. It will be introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council in due course.

RIDING ACCIDENT TO MAJOR ST. JOHN.

SEVERE INJURIES TO THE HEAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 6.

Major St. John, of the 20th Rajputs, who with Mrs. St. John has been residing at the Poona Hotel, met with a most unfortunate accident in the hotel compound this evening. Only yesterday two spirited walers were brought up from Bombay for him and one was evidently an untried animal, for no sooner the Major mounted it for an evening ride it plunged and bucked and otherwise became uncontrollable till it pitched its rider head foremost. The Major sustained serious injuries to his head, and after being attended to almost immediately by Major Mangin, R. A. M. C., and Lieutenant Barry, it was deemed advisable to convey him to the Station Hospital at Manowrie.

A CALCUTTA EXAMINATION INCIDENT.

CANDIDATE'S EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

A sensation was caused yesterday evening at the Sanskrit College in College Square. Yesterday was the fourth day of the Matriculation Examination and one of the guards is said to have caught an examinee in the act of using a memorandum which he had taken out of his pocket. The boy was ordered to leave the hall but as he delayed, the guard is alleged to have called out to a "duftri" to turn him out. Upon this the candidate left the hall after threatening the guard that he would bring "goondas" with him, and see whether the guard would leave the college hall and go home. In about an hour the youth, it is said, came with a number of stalwart companions, some of whom stood about the College compound and some appeared at the gate. Some policemen were called in and the guard was escorted home safely.

DEATH OF MRS. WALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 6

The death is announced after a very brief illness of Mrs. Wall, wife of Captain Wall, R.A., which occurred at Kirkee yesterday. She was a popular member of Poona and Kirkee society.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Flounces and frills and three-tiered draperies are to be much worn during the coming season, but the skirt is still scanty at the hem, and is made to cling round the ankles. This produces a kind of peg-top silhouette not altogether attractive. An amazing design for a kind of divided skirt for women—in plain English for trousers—has also been produced in Paris; but one remembers that an attempt to introduce skirts—if that be the proper word—of this type was made some seasons back when the hobble skirt was at the height of its power, and the attempt failed ignominiously and deservedly. The graceful gowns with straight falling draperies are still to be worn, and this is very welcome; it is a style peculiarly becoming to women with rather full figures, who should always be a little cautious about the adoption of frills and flounces.

A SMART EVENING TOILETTE.

Our illustration shows a charming design for a smart and becoming evening toilette. The dainty bodice is carried out in black ninon with handsome revers of black panne velvet linked together in front with a heavy black cabochon ornament. The tunic is composed of red and black brocade in a very handsome design, and finished with a heavy fringe of cut jet, and the folded waistband is of black velvet. A deep-shaded red rose to tone with the red in the brocade might be worn in the waistband, or a heavy, gold metallic rose. Any plain black skirt in velvet or silk would happily complete the toilette. The blouse could, of course, be worn separately from the tunic when a plainer costume was desired, and this would make the toilette very convenient for those who cannot afford a very large and varied stock of gowns.

THE LATEST MILLINERY.

The small hat is definitely the fashion now, though it very often tries to make up in height for what it has lost in breadth. But there are also a great variety of smart and pretty hats to be seen which avoid all extremes, and are as becoming as they are original. A very taking and chic example of this new millinery is given in our illustration. The hat is composed of Tagal straw in the new "Muscade" tint, with a straight brim and a double crown. The principal trimming is moire ribbon to match the tint of the straw, and this is arranged in little knots and bows and in a fanciful upwright bow at the back, while each knot is fastened in the centre with a tiny cluster of pink-and-white apple-blossom.

A SMART OUT DOOR WRAP.

Both style and finish in the heavy outdoor wraps which are now so much worn are very important. For the present fashion, for looseness, especially about the shoulders and the armholes, means that, unless the garment is really well cut and finished, it will be apt to look clumsy and ill-fitting. Our illustration shows a heavy wrap in the very latest fashion, and boasting. a particularly smart arrangement of tabs and buttons. It is intended to be realised in a dark-blue nap cloth, but could be carried out equally well in a great variety of heavy coating materials. The great feature is the arrangement of the sleeves; these are cut in one with the upper part of the coat. The seam in front is finished on either side by a couple of smart tabs and handsome buttons. Buttons are also used to finish the collar, cuffs, and the front fastening of the coat. This is cut to the popular three-quarter length, which is the most convenient for general wear.

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

TEXT OF THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Session was opened on Tuesday, February 10th, by his Majesty in person with the ancient and stately ceremonial. The Queen accompanied the King, and an exceptionally large assembly of peers, peeresses, Judges, and Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Powers witnessed the ceremony. Shortly before their Majesties entered the House, a little after 2 o'clock, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, summoned the Speaker and the members of the other House to attend in the House of Lords, when the speaker appeared at the Bar, accompanied by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, and by Mr. Bonar Law and several of his colleagues of the Opposition, as well as by many private members.

The King then read his gracious Speech in the following terms:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

It is a cause of much pleasure to Me that I shall be able, in the near future, to visit, with the Queen, the President of the French Republic, and that I shall thus be afforded an opportunity of testifying to the cordial relations which exist between Our two countries.

My Government has been in consultation with the other Powers respecting the settlement of Albania and of the Aegean Islands, with the view of giving effect to resolutions adopted by the Powers during the Conference held with Ambassadors in London last year. I hope that these consultations will contribute to the maintenance of peace in South-Eastern Europe.

Measures have been adopted by the International Commission of Control in Albania for the purpose of establishing order and security, and, on the arrival of the new Ruler, I trust that progress will be made towards the institution of an efficient and stable administration in that country.

I am happy to say that My negotiations, both with the German Government and the Ottoman Government as regards matters of importance to the commercial and industrial interests of this country in Mesopotamia, are rapidly approaching a satisfactory issue, while questions which have long been pending with the Turkish Empire in respect to regions bordering on the Persian Gulf are in a fair way towards an amicable settlement.

It gives Me great gratification that the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which recently met in London at the invitation of My Government has resulted in the signature of an important Convention, which will, I trust, do much for the protection of life, especially on ocean-going passenger steamships. A Bill to enable Me to fulfill the obligations of the Convention will be laid before you.

I regret that in My Indian Dominions the early cessation of the seasonal rains last autumn has impaired the prospects of agriculture over considerable tracts. The area visited by severe droughts is fortunately restricted, and in it timely measures have been taken by My officers for the relief of the distressed population.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the service of the coming year will be laid before you in due course.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The measures in regard to which there were differences last Session between the two Houses will be again submitted to your consideration. I regret that the efforts which have been made to arrive at a solution by agreement of the problems connected with the Government of Ireland have, so far, not succeeded. In a matter in which the hopes and the fears of so many of My subjects are keenly concerned, and which, unless handled now with foresight, judgment, and in the spirit of mutual concession, threatens, grave future difficulties, it is My most earnest wish that the good will and co-operation of men of all parties and creeds may heal dissension and lay the foundations of a lasting settlement.

Proposals will be laid before you for reconstituting the Second Chamber.

The Royal Commission which was appointed to inquire into the delay in the Administration of Justice in the King's Bench Division has now made its report. Propositions will be made to you to carry into effect certain of the recommendations, which require the concurrence of Parliament. The consideration of other recommendations, which can be effected by administrative action, is already well advanced.

A Bill which has been prepared in consultation with the Governments of the Self-governing Dominions, relating to British nationality and providing for Imperial naturalization, will be laid before you.

A Bill will be introduced to authorize the making of loans to the Governments of the East African Protectorates to enable them to carry out certain public works which are urgently required for the better development of their territories.

Measures will be presented dealing with the housing of the industrial and agricultural population; to give effect to the proposals, which were announced last Session, for the development of a National system of Education; to amend the Law with respect to the treatment and punishment of young offenders, and otherwise improve the Administration of Justice; and, if time and opportunity permit, for other purposes of social reform.

Your labours upon these and all other matters I humbly commend to the blessing of Almighty God.

END OF TRAVANCORE MURDER TRIAL.

BOTH ACCUSED RECEIVE LIFE SENTENCES.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Mar. 5.

The Sessions Judge gave judgment in the Buckingham-Stephens case at 5, this evening, convicting the second accused, Mrs. Stephens under section 301 of murder, and th first accused, Swynny under section 104 of abetment under the Travancore Penal Code and sentencing each of them to rigorous imprisonment for life.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Captain Rhodes, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

The following retirements have been approved:—Major General Sir H. Bower from 30th January 1914, Major General L. J. E. Bradshaw from 5th February, 1914; Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy from 28th January, 1914.

Lieutenant Thomas, 9th Horse, has been transferred to the temporary half-pay list from 11th March, 1914; Captain Blanford, 84th Punjabis; and Captain Borton, 129th Baluchis, have been appointed to the Malay States Guides.

Brigadier-General Turner, commanding Risalpur Cavalry Brigade, is granted leave for four months and 23 days.

Major-General C. F. G. Young, Commanding Peshawar Infantry Brigade, is granted leave for six months.

Lieutenant Johnston, 32nd Lancers, has been selected for employment with the King's African Rifles in Somaliland.

Brigadier-General Cox Commanding the Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade, is granted leave for six months and seven days.

OUDH JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the following arrangements in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence on combined leave for six months and eleven days from the 29th April, 1914, of Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., the Officiating Judicial Commissioner:

Mr. L. Stuart, I.C.S., Officiating 1st Additional Judicial Commissioner to officiate as Judicial Commissioner.

Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur, 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner to officiate as 1st Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. E. A. Kendall, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, to officiate as 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge left Karachi for Suez on the 5th March with the following on board:—Mountain Battery, strength three officers, two ladies; second class, one man, one woman, one child; third class, 99 British Ranks, four women, three children; 201 Indian ranks and 32 followers. Details:—20 officers, 15 ladies and 11 children; second class two men, three women and four children; third class, two men, two women and five children.

TIME AND RICHARD WAGNER.

THE MAN AND HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

Those who had been in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden on the morning of Feb. 2 long before it was light, would have noticed a small group of people gathering at the lowliest entrance to the great opera house. As the day broke the queue increased and it went on increasing until late in the afternoon when the doors were opened and the patient crowd filed in to their eyrie in the roof. The enthusiasm of the first nighter which expresses itself in twenty-four hour vigils on the pavement is not unfamiliar. What gave this group significance were the facts that the opera to be produced, though new to the stage in this country, has long been familiar in theme and content and that its author has been in his grave for thirty years. It was a tribute to the greatest reputation at the nineteenth century has left to the world writes "A.G.G." in the "Daily News."

That claim is not an excessive one to make on behalf of Richard Wagner. There are few more agreeable and profitless subjects for idle discussion than the selection of the greatest men of history. Mr. Runciman in his new book on Wagner ("Richard Wagner." By John F. Runciman. Bell and Sons. 10s. 6d.), "joyfully hails him as one of the half-dozen greatest minds the ages have produced," naming as his companions Shakespeare, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven and Michael Angelo. One writer, one sculptor, and four musicians—no man of action, no man of affairs, no representative of the ancient world. Mr. Runciman must revise his list.

REALM OF DREAMS.

But even when he has done so he will find difficulty in keeping out the name of Wagner. For, whatever conflict there may be about his theories and his methods, there can be none about his imaginative splendour. Tried by that supreme test, he is as indisputable as Shakespeare. He has the same god-like gift of creation, the same vastness of scale and universality of motive. He has not given us music: he has given us a universe. He has added to the domain of the mind a realm, intangible, mystic, wonderful, like some vast projection of the shadow of life, some illimitable Spectre of the Brocken. He has opened for us the magic casement and led us forth to "perilous seas in fairy lands forlorn." The light that shines there is a light that never was on sea or land, the storms that rage there have an unearthly beauty that haunts us like an echo from some other sphere, the conflicts that are fought there are the conflicts of phantoms who belong to the realm of dreams. It is not life, but a stupendous allegory of life, achieved by a creative impulse which has not been matched since Michael Angelo gazed at the mountains of Carrara and dreamed of sculpturing them, as they stood, to his mighty conceptions.

In obedience to this impulse Wagner seized on the whole material of art for his purposes. Mr. Runciman, who, while setting out to exalt the genius of Wagner sets out also to destroy his theories and to pour a stream of very cold water on his idolatrous admires, speaks contemptuously of Wagner's idea that the arts had reached the limits their individual expression and that true progress was through the fusion of the arts into one organic whole. This idea Mr. Runciman holds to be "lunacy." But the whole achievement of Wagner is the witness against him. It is not necessary to assume that Beethoven was the final word in pure music or that Grethe was the final word in pure poetry to see that Wagner was right in his main conception of the unity of the arts for the purpose he had in view.

ART AND CREATION.

Without that unity he might have done great things in this art or in that; but he could not have created that world of magical illusion which is his incomparable gift to men. It is the product of an imaginative passion which ranged over the whole field of life and took all the representative arts under its masterful control, mingling them, adapting them, moulding them to the vast architecture of his dreams. He had that encyclopaedic quality of mind, that universality of outlook that is the mark of the supreme creative genius, no matter in what medium it works. Leonardo had it, Michael Angelo had it. Tolstoy and George Meredith had it. Wagner was never obsessed by the arts: he took them as the quarry from whence he could give form and substance to the airy, insubstantial palaces of his mind, to the visionary gleam and the fleeting ideal. He worked, as Shakespeare worked, with a royal scorn, or rather a royal unconsciousness of the pedantries and restraints of rules and niceties. It was his function to make laws, not to obey them. He came to create, not to copy, and he was only interested in the technique of the arts in so far as it enabled him to give body and shape to the imaginative tumult that boiled within him. The enormous energy and grasp of his mind enabled him to make light work of the grammar of things. The boy who at thirteen had translated the Odyssey as a holiday task, who at fifteen had been cast into a fever by a symphony of Beethoven, and emerged from it a musician, and who in six months' under Weinlig had "become an expert contrapuntist, and could fugue it with students who had toiled for years," had no need for the slow apprenticeship of normal minds, and small use for the minor accomplishments of the arts which he ravished so boldly. He came, as it were, full armed from the head of Jove, not a suitor, but a challenger.

HIS CAREER.

It is not to be wonder at that the world did not take to him kindly. The appearance of a man of genius, it has been said, is always announced by the fury of the dunces. And Wagner was not only a man of genius, but a man who knew he was a genius and expected the world to recognise the fact and behave accordingly. His egotism was as colossal as that of his great contemporary. Victor Hugo, who is perhaps the nearest parallel to him in genius and temperament that history affords, and his combative temper led him, as Mr. Runciman says, to strike before he was attacked. For such a man life could never be much of "a melody that's sweetly played in tune"; for Wagner it was an unending tale of painful struggle, of soaring ambition and contemptuous neglect, of pursuit by creditors, of domestic misery with the unfortunate Minna—who was like a dull housewife married to a shooting star—culminating in separation and his elopement in middleage with the lady who was the daughter of one devoted admirer, Liszt, and the wife of another, Bulow. It was only when he was nearing the end that he passed into smoother waters, through the patronage of the King of Bavaria, whose madness seems to have been of a kind which, if not allied to genius, at least recognised its kinship. But even here his peace was not long undisturbed by intrigues and conflicts, and though he carried out at Bayreuth his long-cherished dream of a theatre which complied with all the conditions he had conceived his success was only equivocal.

HIS TEMPERAMENT.

That in the midst of such a career of unrest and conflict he was able to create parallel in art earlier for magnitude or paralled in art either for magnitude or magnificence must remain one of the most surprising feats in the history of the human mind. It predicates a temperament of extraordinary powers of recovery, a temperament which sank momentarily into the depths of despair, but rose swiftly and buoyantly to the surface, under the inspiration of an unconquerable faith in himself and his destiny. "Like Mr. Micawber," says Mr. Runciman, "he seems to have come of an evening weeping and declaring himself a ruined man, and in a few hours gone to bed calculating the cost of throwing out bow windows to his house. In the same way he longed earnestly for death while spending all his friends' money on baths and cures and doctors, and seeing to it that Minna provided the best of everything for his table." It is possible to doubt whether, with all his fine personal qualities, he had any deep passion which did not centre around the one figure that commanded his constant admiration, himself; whether he had any of that human compassion that gives te music of Beethoven so poignant and enduring an appeal and makes the music of Schumann as near and intimate as the voices of one's own household.

He did not, in truth, explore the human heart or turn his eyes inward. It was the glory of art and the sensuous joy of life that afforded him his chief inspiration, that and the mystical fervour of a nature charged with an idealism that sprang more from an aesthetic than from a humanist root. He was always the conscious dramatist of his emotions, and turned them to imaginative uses with something of the spirit of the splendid showman who feels by a sure instinct for his art how completely he has stormed his audience. And though his audience, he knew, was to be posterity rather than his own time he was content, for even his defecs had in them a certain element of the sublime. He worked on "The Ring" for twenty-five years, knowing that it could never win him any harvest of fame or reward in his lifetime, but rich in the assurance that its ultimate victory was certain. There was a heroism in this and in much else that would have seemed as god-like as his genius, but for the devouring egotism that was so largely the power behind it.

THE CREATIVE PASSION.

But, indeed, he had that imaginative torment that made creation on some vast scale necessary to life, the same passion for delivery that inspired Tintoretto's appeal to be allowed to paint any wall so long as it was big enough to give scope for his huge designs. It was not the compulsion of circumstances that drove him to these astonishing achievements; it was the compulsion of a tyrannic invention. The difference between the true metal and the false in all arts may usually be measured by the motive that is the driving power. No doubt it will be said that Shakespeare wrote to keep his theatre going, but we know that his eyes rolled with something nobler than the thought of the Globe's paybox as he fashioned his cosmic tragedy of Lear. And it was the passion of creation that seethed in Wagner, too, as he piled up his gigantic cloud scenery and peopled it with gods and men, giants and fairies, and sent his winds of music through it, now in thunders of doom, now in waves of sensuous, almost lascivious grace, now in golden streams of serene and gracious beauty.

THEORY AND INSPIRATION.

It is not for the layman to offer any opinion as to the technical qualities of Wagner's art. Whole libraries have been written on the subject, and whole libraries will be written. The literature of Wagner must soon challenge even the literature of Napoleon in bulk and most of that literature is pervaded with a spirit of controversy, impatience and exaggeration that, however, tiresome, is a witness to the vastness of the subject and the place it fills in the minds of men. And if we leave the question of technique to the expert, we may leave the question of his philosophy to those who like it. That Wagner's operas have an inner significance in regard to human society and are based more or less on definite theories which he propounded is not in dispute. But his doctrines of sacrifice, redemption, renunciation and so on while often noble in spirit, do not always bear analysis. And his political gospel, which drove him into exile from Dresden to Zurich, was as far removed from any democratic sympathies as the gospel of Carlyle, or of Nietzsche, or (in spite of his peasant's clothing and peasant's food) of Tolstoy.

But precise theories are not the things we want from Wagner. He who goes to him for them is akin to those who "would peep and botanise upon their mother's grave." Great art is like bountiful nature, which nourishes according to the need. It is not an intellectual exercise, but a spiritual renovation.

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We publish below a list of further subscriptions to "The Bombay Chronicle" Fund for the South African Indians, including the substantial amount of Rs. 2,593-15-9, being the amount collected by Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabjee on behalf of the women of the Bombay Presidency. The total now amounts to Rs. 38,664-4-3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	35,370	13	3
"The South African Indian Relief Fund of the Women of Bombay Presidency." Collected by Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabjee:—			
H. E. Nawab Salarjung	1,000	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Alma Latifi	500	0	0
Mr. Hashim Moizudin	15	0	0
Mr. Ismail Ahmadi	5	0	0
A Sympathiser	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Abbas S. Tyabjee	50	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Hassan C. Latif ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Hamid Ali	40	0	0
Mrs. Shamsuddin J. Sulemani	5	0	0
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Mr. and Mrs. A. Hydari	200	0	0
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Mrs. Amirudin Gazanferali (H. S. Rs. 6)			
	18	0	3
Sympathisers from Hyderabad (Deccan)	290	1	6
Mr. Syed Husain Bilgrami (H. S. Rs. 50)	43	0	0
Mrs. Talebul Huque	10	0	0
Mrs. Hytteul Hassan	1	0	0
Mrs. Abdul Hamid	1	0	0
Mrs. S. Moinudin	8	0	0
Mrs. Khadev Jung (H. S. Rs. 15)	12	14	0
Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabjee	25	0	0
Mr. Hamid A. Tyabjee	10	0	9
Through Mr. Motilal Kalidas:—			
Seth Boghabhai Pranjivandas ...	7	0	0
Seth Motilal Kalidas	3	0	0
Seth Gordhandas Bhogilal	1	0	0
Seth Mansukhlal Nanchand	2	0	0
Seth Chhotalal Shivlal	2	0	0
Seth Harilal Chunilal	3	0	0
Seth Muljibhai Girdhardas	3	0	0
Seth Runchhoddas Zaverdas	5	0	0
Seth Damoder Bhagwan	3	0	0
Seth Alladin Sherkhan	1	0	0
Seth Lallubhai Ambalal	2	0	0
Seth Gordhandas Ramdas	3	0	0
Vakil Revabhai Bhulabhai	5	0	0
Vakil Ratanbhai Manibhai	2	0	0
Vakil Motibhai Zaverbhai	1	0	0
Vakil Narsibhai Chhaganlal	2	0	0
Vakil Maganbhai Amthabhai	2	0	0
Desai Markandrao Ravjibhai	2	0	0
Mr. Purshotam Govindlal	1	0	0
Through the Manager of the Empire Hindoo Hotel:—			
Manager, E. H. Hotel	5	0	0
M. R. Sundar	1	0	0
M. Chakrawarty	1	0	0
P. C. Mukarjee	10	0	0
M. V. Potdar	0	8	0
Krishna Rao Joshi	0	8	0
Krishnaji	1	0	0
M. A. Mahamad	0	8	0
K. V. Nakhate	0	8	0
H. K. Hanuman	1	0	0
Madan	2	0	0
Through Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji:—			
A Mahomedan Family	100	0	0
Lady Sympathiser	100	0	0
Amounts received direct:—			
Through Secretary, Salsette Travelling Club	25	0	0
Messrs. Sunderao Narayen and Co.	106	15	3
Sympathiser	3	0	0
Sympathiser	15	2	0
Mr. Jagmohan K. Adalja	25	0	0
Mr. Jagmohan K. Adaja (Dasada)	60	0	0
Mr. V. R. Kandaday, Godhra	115	14	0
Mr. S. M. Patankar	38	0	0
Mr. V. S. Ghate	20	0	0
Mr. D. H. Datar	1	8	0
Sympathiser	10	0	0
D. P. S.	5	0	0
Total Rs.	38,664	4	3

NAVAL AND MILITARY MANOEUVRES AT KARACHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 6.

In the last report of the Karachi combined Naval and Military Manœuvres, it was shown that the invaders succeeded in landing a large force five miles south of Ghizreh, unopposed, whose objective was to cut off Karachi's entire water supply and destroy the pumping machinery at the water-works. Both the reservoir and the waterworks were guarded in anticipation of an attack, but it now appears that the continual breakdown of the leading engine of the two specials conveying the regular infantry and a field-battery was no casual occurrence, but that the engine had been successfully tampered with by the secret emissaries of the enemy. It was also ascertained that the invading forces attacked the Manora Fort at daybreak of Friday the 27th, and succeeded in capturing the lower or the Breach Fort, but were subsequently driven out.

The 127th Baluchis in relief were part of the invading force, and are now stationed here. The 10th Jats from Hyderabad participated in the defence scheme. Only six companies of the British regulars are usually stationed here, the two remaining companies doing detached duty at Hyderabad. The present regiment is the Royal Lancashire Fusiliers, a highly trained regiment.

BENGAL BUDGET.

REORGANISATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Speaking at the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, Sir William Duke said that the Bengal Government were providing for the reorganisation of theExciseDepartment the revision of the Registration Department and the increase in pay of the rank and file of the Police Department. This all involved heavy recurring expenditure but they felt it would be unwise to launch into extensions until they had their existing services properly organised and adequately paid.

KING & QUEEN OF ALBANIA.

Prince of Weid and his Consort, photographed while in London.

WOES OF AUTHORS.

AMUSING CONFESSIONS AT A DEBATE.

Authors discussed themselves and a scheme for the betterment of authorship as a professor at the Lyceum Club and they said some interesting things, says the "Daily News."

"Literature is in a bad way," lamented Mr. Israel Zangwill. "Not that we have not very many good authors," he explained. "But it is the public that is at present in such a bad way, with its joy rides in motor-cars, its bustle, and perpetual movement."

Mrs. Rentoul Esler explained her scheme for starting an authors' magazine which should give unprejudiced reviews and look after the younger and lesser known authors. She alleged that authors had come to think first of all of what their books would produce financially.

A authors' bank, said Mr. Albert Kinross, amid loud laughter, was much more desirable than an authors' magazine. "I don't believe," he added, "the publishers are worse rogues than overselves. I think every author who is worth his salt has done the publishers in the eye at some time or other." (Laughter).

"Authorship at the present time is one of the sweated industries of the country," said Mr. Silas Hocking. "Why should we not demand a living wage like the colliers? As for setting the standard of authorship—well, who is to set the standard? We are public entertainers. At present there is no cohesion among us. We are all of us blacklegs."

Miss Olive Birrell, sister of the Secretary for Ireland, urged that authors must write to please themselves, and not the public. Otherwise the books would have no permanent value.

Mr. Hugh Walpole disagreed with the scheme, and declared that authors were probably the worst judges of contemporary work.

Mr. J. P. Beswell, advocated the establishment of an authors' agency, "a really practical business undertaking," to stand between authors and publishers and authors and editors.

Mr. Zangwill wound up the debate and mentioned that he produced a play the other day, and its production clashed with that of "After the Girl" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." That was symbolic. The modern dramatist was sandwiched in between Shakespeare and the "Gaiety Girl." There were no fewer than four plays running in London with a girl in the title. The lines came into his head:

Girls to the right of me,
Girls to the left of me,
Girls to the rear of me,
Tangoed and tittered.

(Laughter). The meeting decided to appoint a committee to consider Mrs. Esler's proposal.

DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S URGENT PLEA FROM THE PULPIT.

Sir A. Conan Doyle, speaking from the pulpit of the Ethical Church, Bayswater, on February 8 on divorce reform, said the spirit of compromise was so strong in this country that it was strange England ever became anything so definite as an island, and did not compromise on being a peninsula, says the "Daily News."

The inequalities now existing as between the legal positions of husband and wife he described as monstrous, and the Separations Act as "the most ingenious Bill for producing immorality that the mind of legislators ever evolved." There were in England 200,000 people who were free on the terms of the Act though they were unable to marry again. They were poisonous units wandering about—sources of infection. Compulsory celibacy was not the way to enforce morality.

He was told by two Metropolitan Police magistrates, Mr. Plowden and Mr. Chapman, both of whom were honoured members of the divorce Law Reform Union, that the proper classes were rotten through and through by this law.

The foundation of national life was not the family; it was the happy family. Behind this subject lay the enormous mass of hidden misery, the misery wraught by man's own folly and superstition. Divorce was not an evil. It was a symptom of an evil. It was a cure for an evil—a deplorable cure, perhaps, but a cure for the deplorable state of things.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust announces an important project to extend the Old Court House Street northwards to Harrison Road leaving St. Andrews, the Principal Scottish Church, standing in an oasis in the middle.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

In connection with certain recent outrages on the North-West Frontier, measures are reported for the temporary detention of all Khostwallis in British territory.

On Mr. R. W. Gillan's appointment to the Rialway Board Mr. J.B. Brunyate C.I.E., I.C.S., at present officiating as Financial Secretary to the Government of India succeeds to the permanent vacancy.

The number of Girls' Schools, public and private for Europeans and Indians, has increased from 12,440 to 16,073 during the last quinquennium or at the rate of 685 schools a year.

A Parsi, Mr. V. P. Billimoria, on his way to the Nilgiri Hills, bought the first first-class return ticket from Maradana to Talaimannar on the Indo-Ceylon Railway, available for 30 days. The number was "0000."

On an application by one Srigopal and sixteen other petitioners, the District Judge, Rawalpindi, has issued a notice to the directors of the Kashmir Minerals Company, to show cause why the Company should not be wound up.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1913 to 21st February 1914 show a gain of Rs. 86,19,386 compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Pears, the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne and the Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Jackson have resigned their positions as Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council, and Mr. J. H. Stone has been nominated as an Additional Member.

Dr. William G. Peel, Bishop of Mombassa, preached at the Zion Church, Madras, last Sunday, to a crowded congregation. He made no reference to the Kikuyu controversy, but referred to the work being done in East Africa. It may be interesting to recall the fact that Dr. Peel was for some time acting Principal of the Noble College, Musulipatam, fully 15 years ago.

It is not known when the Chowringhee Prospect with its avenues and shady walks, will be constructed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust, but in the hot weather, says the "Englishman," one feels the want of the shade of trees on most of the thoroughfares of the primier city of India. Town planners and capital builders of India generally would be well advised in future to plant leafy trees on the roadside, as many as possible.

From the report of the Superintendent of Mahomedan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for 1913, it appears that the tomb of Nur Jahan at Lahore has been tastefully restored, and the surroundings laid out in lawns and terraces. At Delhi by the munificence of the Begam of Bhopal the tomb of Aurangzeb's daughter Zeb-un-nissa, is to be repaired, and the Maharaja of Kapurthala has generously agreed to defray the cost of restoring that of Major Allard's daughter, both at Lahore.

The Hon. Raja Kushal Pal Singh, entertained the leading European and Indian residents at the Balwant Rajput High School, Agra, of which he is a trustee, the occasion being the annual distribution of prizes. An interesting speech was made by Mr. J. W. Hose, C.S.I., I.C.S,, Commissioner of Agra Division. In the school sports no less than 26 events coloured the card. Every event was keenly contested and the entries were exceptionally large. Mrs. Hose kindly distributed the prizes amid great enthusiasm.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—"If I am not mistaken Mr. J. W. Bhore I.C.S., is an Indian Christian and this is the first time Cochin has had Indian Christian as Dewan. Mysore was the first Native State to have one where Mr. T. R. A. Thumbu Chetty, an Indian Christian, was promoted to the Dewanship. Already the heads of four or five departments in Cochin are Christians and Christian subjects of His Highness have no cause of complaint that their community is ignored in the distribution of Sirkar loaves and fishes."

At the last meeting of the Bengal Council the Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod asked whether the attention of the Government has been called to the quantity of tea, unfit for human consumption, which is now being sold in the Calcutta Bazars and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken, or are being taken to prevent or restrict such sale? The Hon. Mr. Samman replied that the question of the adequacy of the present provisions of the law to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs is at present under the consideration of Government and this matter will be considered at the same time.

Experiments have been carried out at Pusa to test the amount of evaporation from a plane water surface in the course of a year, and the records have been compared with those obtained by the Irrigation Department at Lyallpur and by the, Madras Observatory. During the cold weather, the daily evaporations at Pusa and Lyallpur are very similar, and both are less than at Madras; in the hot weather evaporation is greatest at Lyallpur and least at Pusa. The total annual evaporation at the three stations was found to be:—Lyallpur, 6.42 ft.; Pusa, 1911, 4.12 ft.; Pusa 1912, 4.18 ft.; Madras, 6.34 ft.

Recently the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa was pleased to grant a private interview to Saiyed Chafoor Shah Al-Hussainy ul-Warsy at Government House, Bankipore. The conversation turned on the question of non-preservation of the sanctity of mosques in Bankipore on the occasion of the construction of new roads and buildings. His Honour assured the Saiyed that there was not the least foundation of truth if the rumour, and that it was apparent an exaggeration Further His Honour said that it was never the policy of the Government to interfere in religious matters.

SADHU SANGHA MAHA SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

Swami Karunanada, President of the Sadhu Sangha Maha Sabha, is shortly leaving Madras for Northern India to convene on the 11th a conference of theSanga n Benares.

FRENCHWOMEN AS BARRISTERS.

WHAT MADE THEM ADOPT THE PROFESSION.

There are thirty Frenchwomen practising at the Paris Bar, and the "Temps" has asked a number of them the interesting question: "What decided you to become a barrister?"

The curiosity natural to her sex appears to have decided Mlle. Galtier's choice, for she confesses that "tangled situations" have a great attraction for her. Mlle Galtier is one of the secretaries of M. Raymond Poincare, whose legal work is suspended during his tenure of the Presidency of the Republic. She loves to don the gown and toque, to earn money and to give sound advice.

Mlle. Helene Miropolsky (Mme. Gaston Strauss) says she was attracted to the courts by what Balzac has called, "the spectacle of human comedy," and a great counsel's description: "The hospital of passions and characteristics."

"I have found in the conflict of interests and the most varied sentiments the eternal passions which show the soul in its nudity. Each trial is to me a living drama."

Mlle Lucy Leroy says: Because we do not plaster our hair, or wear, summer and winter, the traditional black straw hat of the Russian girl student, people imagine that we go to the Palais out of snobbism.' There are some of us who work hard, but we are just the ones who are least noticed."

Mme. Fenia Benezech declares she first had the idea of becoming a barrister when she visited the St. Lazaire prison for women, and saw its strange inmates.

"There is no prison so odiously prison-like as St. Lazaire; equally ugly and dirty, cynical and pitiable, this prison moves one because it shelters women and children, in other words, human poetry."

The only objection to the bar of Mme. Marie Therese Moreau is that "there is too much talking."

Mlle. Dyvrande, the daughter of a provincial magistrate, said her first reason for becoming a barrister was to defend and sustain those whose sufferings she had witnessed.

Mlle. Germaine Picard declared that partly she hoped to contribute to the diminution of criminality, but first she was attracted by the gown.

Mme. Maria Verone states that her chief desire in becoming a barrister was to be useful and to remain independent by earning her own livelihood and that of her children. "With perseverance, energy, and hard work," she said. "a woman can make for herself an honourable situation. Is this not everything that a woman barrister can desire? As for the young people who think that they will prepare their future—in other words, go husband-hunting—by becoming barristers, my advice to them is that it would be very much better to study thoroughly the tango."

A REMEDY WHICH REAL LY GROWS HAIR.

We have received from one of our readers the following formula which he considers as being of great value. Our correspondent says: "This mixture is a tonic for the hair which, if applied morning and evening with the tips of the fingers, so as to make it penetrate well into the scalp, will certainly make the hair grow, will cure baldness, will restore to grey hair its natural colour, and will destroy dandruff. Mix ¼ dram menthol crystals dissolved in a teaspoonful of alcohol with 3 oz. bay rum, and then add 1 oz. Lavona de Composee. If desired, half a teaspoonful of French Fon Fleur Perfume, which imparts a very pleasant scent, may be added. Shake well, then let it stand for half an hour, after which the lotion will be ready for use." Some readers without doubt will be desirous of trying this remedy which can ba prepared by any chemist. Our obliging reader finishes his communication with the following advice, which shows the faith he has in this remedy: "As this lotion really *produces a growth of hair it should not be applied where hair is not desired.*"

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

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ARMY LIBEL CASE.

£2,000 DAMAGES FOR MAJOR ADAM.

SIR E. WARD TO APPEAL.

A verdict in favour of Major Adam, with £2,000 damages, was awarded by the jury in Mr. Justice Darling's Court in the action which he brought against Sir Edward Ward, late Permanent Under-Secretary for War.

Major Adam, ex-M.P. for Woolwich, alleged that he was libelled in his reputation as a soldier in a letter written to Major-General Scobell by the Army Council and published by their direction by Sir Edward Ward.

Mr. Justice Daring had ruled that there was no evidence of malice against Sir Edward Ward, and the following questions were put to the jury, whose answers are given:—

1. Was the publication (i.e., the document published) a matter of a public nature?
Answer: No.
2. Was such publication made by the defendant in discharge of his public duty as Secretary of the Army Council, and for the purpose of affording information to the public?
Answer: Yes.
3. Was the subject matter of such publication by the defendant a matter, about which it was proper for the public to know?
Answer: No.
4. Was the matter contained in the letter matter proper for the public to know?
Answer: No.
5. What damages, if any?
Answer: £2,000.

The Attorney-General said he could only repeat the submission he had already made on the question of privilege.

His Lodrship: On these findings I hold that the publication was not privileged, nor was the publication on a privileged occasion. I shall enter judgment for plaintiff for the amount with costs.

A stay of execution was asked for by the Attorney-General ,who said there were difficult points of law to discuss.

His Lordship agreed, and granted a stay on the usual terms.

The jury were an hour and a half considering their verdict.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

In the closing stage of the case the Attorney-General reminded his lordship that he claimed that the judge should deal with the matter without leaving it to the jury.

Mr. Duke repeated his contention that it was a matter entirely for the jury.

In his address to the jury, the Attorney-General emphasised the fact that Sir Edward Ward, was being personally sued for damages, although he only acted as Secretary for the Army Council. Plaintiff had alleged that Sir Edward had wilfully and deliberately published mis-statements of fact knowing that they were untrue; in fact, had told wicked and deliberate lies about him. That allegation had never been withdrawn.

That was the dreadful accusation he made against a most distinguished public servant who had served his country faithfully in the field and at home for 40 years, and had just retired with the honours bestowed on him by his sovereign. It was an accusation of villainy which he (counsel) was entitled to resent with all the force he could command.

It was an accusation gravely wounding to an honourable man like Sir Edward Ward, and deeply dishonourable if true. If untrue, it was deeply dishonouring to the man who made it. He submitted that the evidence proved that it was not true. Plaintiff's mind had become distorted by brooding over his troubles. Not satisfied with his allegations against Sir Edward Ward, plaintiff had made the most reckless and unfounded charges against other very distinguished officers.

CENSURED WITHOUT TRIAL.

Mr. Duke, in reply, said the Attorney-General had made an appeal on behalf of Sir Edward Ward as if he were personally liable for damages, but his defence was being conducted by the Law Officers and the Treasury, and if he had done wrong at the bidding of the Army Council it was the moral duty of the authorities to indemnify him.

The three members of the Army Council concerned in this matter—Lord Haldane, Lord Nicholson and Sir Ian Hamilton—had inflicted a grave sentence on a fellow citizen, without having heard him in his defence, and without having heard his accusers on whose evidence he might be condemned. Having sat in secret, that Committee published their censure of the man, with a statement that it was the result of a thorough investigation. It was said that this was consistent with the custom of the Army, but if that were so, then it was time that, in a free country like this and in the twentieth century, such a custom should disappear.

THE SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Darling, in summing-up to the jury, said it was not alleged that Sir E. Ward had composed the libel, and the Attorney-General had never contended that the letter of August 5 was not a libel. It might be asked why plaintiff did not sue the Council who composed the libel, and, no doubt, Mr. Duke would say that he could not prove his case against the Army Council, and, therefore, must sue the person against whom he could prove his case. He could not sue the Council because he could not obtain the confidential reports on which their document was based. These were not produced, because of the public interest, and, of course, public interest must prevail over individual interest.

Neither the jury nor he (the judge) was entitled to say that the Council behaved badly, because they did not grant a Court of Inquiry asked for by Major Adam, for, as had been said, it would be utterly impracticable to hold Courts of Inquiry whenever any officer thought he had a grievance against his superiors.

At the investigation which took place Major Adam was certainly not present and they must assume that the Council was right in what they did having regard to the whole of the circumstances. The Council investigated the circumstances in *camera*, and they then drew up the publication complained of and gave it to Sir Edward Ward for publication. He sent it to the Press, and he must bear the brunt of it. It was because Sir Edward Ward had to bear the brunt of it that the Government were there that day to "see him through it." (Laughter.)

The Army Council were as "one in authority," and one could not expect Sir Edward Ward, on getting that order, to set out to see if it would get him into argument. It was a soldier's business to obey orders without inquiry into the rights or wrongs of the matter. If soldiers were to stop to inquire when they were told to go to war he did not suppose that we should ever have won a single battle.

Sir Edward Ward had been brought up to do as he was told, and they could not expect him all of a sudden to change from being a soldier to a literary critic. (Laughter.) The communication was sent to him, and he signed it in the same way as—

The Turks they did as they were bid,
And brought his head on a platter.

Of course, if Sir Edward were wrong, the verdict must be against him, but one could not suppose, if it went against him, that those who told him to do a certain thing had said that all they would do was to get the Attorney-General to fight for him, but that if he lost he must pay himself. (Laughter.)

Questions were then put to the jury, with the result given above.

THE KING AS A MODEL LANDLORD.

HOW SLUMS KILL OFF THE HEALTHY AND FIT.

"The King has set us a pattern as a London landlord," said Sir James Crichton Browne, speaking at the annual dinner of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association on February 7, says the "Daily News." His Majesty, in the instructions with regard to the Duchy of Cornwall Estate at Kennington, had declared that the object to be held in view was to make the people happy and comfortable, and he had recognised that the fundamental principles to be observed if that object was to be obtained was the building of substantial commodious and comely dwellings with every modern improvement in washing, ventilation, lighting, and cooling.

Sir James made a plea for fixity of tenure where sanitary inspectors were concerned. It had been given in Scotland, and England should be ashamed to lag behind.

THE PROTECTOR AT EVERY TURN.

The sanitary inspector, declared the speaker, was the guardian of their well-being in a hundred different ways, and their friend and protector at every turn of their daily lives. They had to trust him to keep their houses free from foul air and damp, to keep the domestic water supply pure, their surroundings uncontaminated by filth and flies, and to keep factories, workshops, lodging-houses, dairies, slaughter-houses, bakeries, cow-sheds and milk shops, and canal boats in a sound and wholesome condition.

They had to trust to him to insure the good quality of their food. The adulterators were becoming more and more cunning in their procedure. They asked for butter and got a mixture of foreign fat and boric acid.

The complete sanitary inspector must be a bit of an architect, a bit of a butcher, a bit of a chemist, a bit of a veterinary surgeon, a bit of a lawyer, and a great deal of a diplomatist and a strategist.

It was a popular error that sanitary improvements ran counter to natural selection by keeping alive weakly and degenerate beings. It did this, but on a far larger scale it kept alive the vigorous and robust.

Slum life was not a weeding out, but a widely destructive process, and it favoured the survival of those who could subsist on a small amount of nourishment, who could drag on a lowly existence with comparatively little light and air, who were of dull sensibility or were immune from certain zymotic diseases, but it ruthlessly stamped out those who were lusty and demanded a copious supply of nourishment, light, and air who were keenly sensitive and of fine nervous organisation reacting quickly to their environment.

The abolition of slumdom was an unmixed good, and they could go on vigorously attacking it with no misgivings.

NOT WORTH WAR.

MR. T. M. HEALY ON THE SMALLNESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Imperial aspects of the Irish question was dealt with by Mr. Tim Healy in an address at the United Empire Club on February 9, says the "Daily News." He remarked at the outset that it was as strong of them to ask him to attend as it was weak of him to come. (Laughter).

One point that had struck him, said Mr. Healy, was how little in the centuries that had passed had Englishmen met to consider constitutional questions. England retained the topsy-turvydom of its origin, practically without a trace of self-consciousness, and had gone on as if everything had been arranged by some omiscient power and as if everything was perfect in England. (Laughter).

"I regard England as one of the worst ruled countries in the world." ("Hear, hear," and laughter).

Why had the people of England never attempted to gain the people of Ireland? That had never been attempted. The price of piece with Ireland was the smallest price England had never been asked to pay. The Home Rule Bill was probably the most diminutive thing ever offered to anyone in the shape of a Government. The restrictions created would, in his opinion, have had the effect that had it been dubbed the Irish Local Government Bill (No. 2) it would have passed with acclamation in every orange lodge in Ireland. (Laughter).

"What a Bill to go to war about!" (Laughter). He would say to Sir Edward Carson: "Is it really worth while, with regard to a measure in which the permanent considerations remain centred in the Imperial Parliament, to stir up strife and trouble and bitterness? Let us put the plant in the geranium-pot and wait until it grows."

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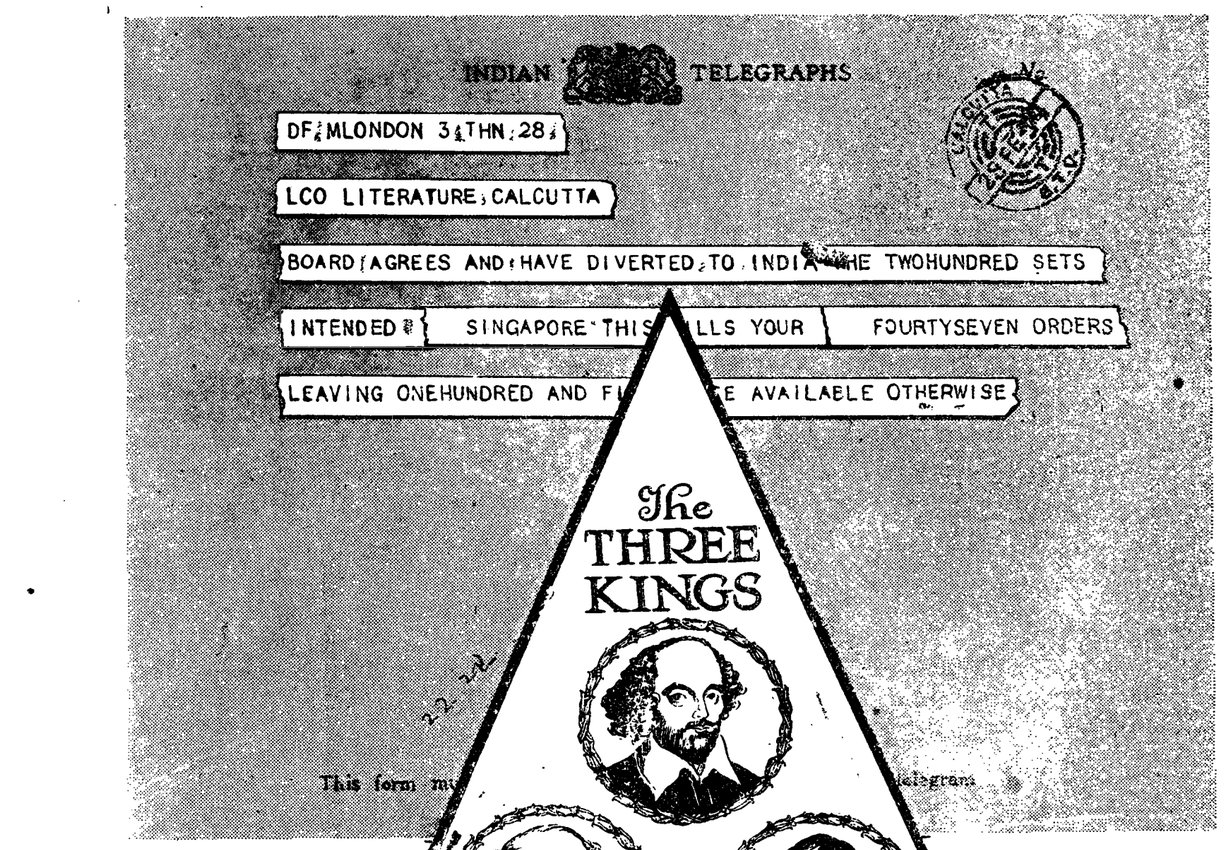
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RUDYARD KIPLING AS LECTURER.

A CHARACTERISTIC TALK ON TRAVEL.

SMELLS OF UNIVERSAL APPEAL.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling delivered at Queen's Hall on February 17, a lecture on "Some Aspects of Travel," under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling began with a discussion of the psychology of travel under strain, laying down the maxim that travellers, like sea trout, should be caught fresh-run, with their experiences still sticking to them.

One man, he knew, said that before he went to sleep he could run any road that he had ever marched over between his eyelids like a cinematograph film. "Such a gift as this—and some motorists have the rudiments of it—stands at the top of a scale that ends in those disappointing men who, after months of experience, can communicate no more than a hazy recollection of the places where they got food or water or warmth or shelter. 'Punch' has described this type in the man who said: 'Home—Rome. Wasn't that the place where I bought the shocking bad cigars?' (Laughter.)

"It is not at all a bad type to travel with, because it generally gives all its attention to its own duties. (Laughter.) A man who carries too many pictures in his head is apt to forget vital things like straps and kettle-lids when the loads are being packed. (Renewed laughter.)

RESPONSIBILITY AND IMAGINATION.

The lecturer expounded the idea that first-class leaders of expeditions either do not visualise too much, or keep their powers of visualisation under control.

"An old prospector once warned me: 'As long as you've only got yourself to think about you can think as much as you damn well please. When you've other folks' hides to answer for you must quit thinking for your own amusement.' So I should be inclined to say that, however great the strain, responsibility does not encourage detailed imaginative excursions on the road—or on any road—while the work is in hand."

As soon as men begin to talk about anything that really matters, someone had to go and get the atlas. "And when that has been mislaid or hidden," he pursued, "it is interesting to see how far the company can carry on scribbling and sketching in the fork-and-tablecloth school, without it. One discovers then, that most men keep a rough map in their heads of those parts of the world they habitually patrol, and a more accurate—often a boringly precise one—of the particular corner they have last come out of. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kipling left visualisation for the fascinating subject of smells in their relation to the traveller. "We shall soon have to exchange them for blasts of petrol and atomised castor-oil," he said amidst laughter.

"Have you noticed wherever a few travellers gather together, one or the other is sure to say, 'Do you remember that smell at such and such a place?' Then he may go on to speak of camel—pure camel—one smell of rotten eggs at Hitt on the whiff, of which is all Arabia; or of the Euphrates, where Noah got the pitch for the Ark; or of the flavour of drying fish in Burma. Then the company begin to purr like cats at valerian, and, as the books say, conversation becomes general." (Much laughter.)

"GOD'S OWN HOUR."

In delightful fashion the lecturer launched into what he described as "the two elementary smells of universal appeal—the smell of burning fuel and the smell of melting grease"—the smell, that is, of what man cooks his food over and what he cooks his food in.

"A whiff of wood smoke," he declared in an eloquent outburst, "can take us back to forgotten marches, over unnamed mountains with disreputable companions to day-long halts beside flooded rivers in the rain; wonderful mornings of youth in brilliantly lighted lands where everything was possible—and generally done; to uneasy wakings under the low desert moon and on top of cruel, hard pebbles; and, above all, to that God's own hour, all the world over, when the stars have gone out and it is too dark to see clear, and one lies with the fumes of last night's embers in one's nostrils, lies and waits for a new horizon—to heave itself up against a new dawn." (Applause.)

Coming to smells of particular appeal, the lecturer suggested that to a Polar explorer the ether-like smell given off by the flame of a big spirit-lamp when it is flattened out against the heated metal cooker above would best remind him of his past experiences.

"I should put the limits of this appeal roughly as from the Seventies to the Sixties runs that belt of unsanctified latitudes, which are the stamping-ground of the winds, the wilderness, and the fringes of the restless ice, all linked together in the minds of men who know it by the desolate smell of the stranded berg as it piles up reeking with ooze gauged off the sea-floors. Melville, of the Jeanette, once told me that it would send your heart into your boots—if you hadn't eaten them already." (Laughter.)

In the future there would be neither mental adjustment nor horizons as we had understood them.

"For the moment, but only for the moment the new machines are outstripping mankind. We have cut down enormously—we shall cut down inconceivably—the world conception of time and space, which is the big fly-wheel of the world's progress.

"The old mechanism is scrapped: the moods and emotions that went with it follow. Only the spirit of man carries on, unaltered and unappeasable."

BOMBY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

Second Sunday in Lent. 8th March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral), Agutter in G. Hymns 528,287,313,182; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. Fr. Barton, S. S. J. E. Canticles, Chants. Hymns, 277,279,252. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 5-15 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-45 a.m.. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m.. Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins and Sermon 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Morning Service: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Rev. W. Thomson. Collection for St. Andrew's Home Kalimpong. Psalm 40; Hymns 391,606.371.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and the Lord's Supper. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder —Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m.. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m.. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart 5 p.m. Sunday School Rev. F. Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. Herbert Anderson; 6-30 p.m.. Evening Service. Rev. H. E. Barrell: 5 to 6 p.m.. Sunday School. Adult Bible Class open to all. from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla —Pastor; Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m.. Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., afternoon Service. Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

A Special Memorial Service for the late Dr. S. B. Cafen, President of the American Board at the above Church on Sunday the 8th at 5 p.m. when Rev. W. Hazen will preach in English and the Pastor Rev. John Malelu in Marathi. All are welcome.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

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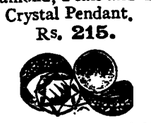

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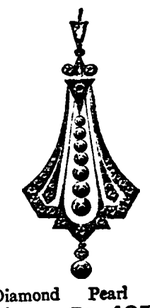

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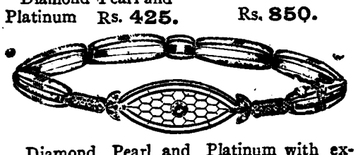

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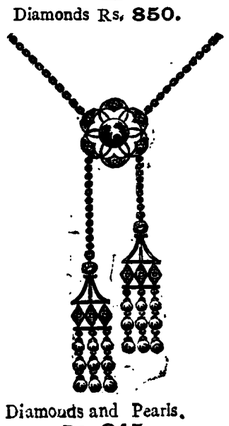

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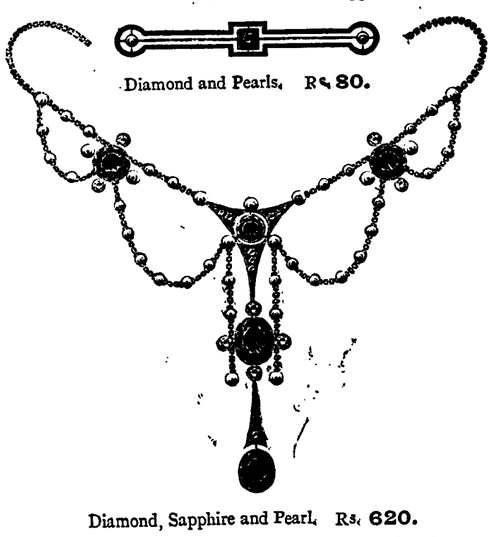

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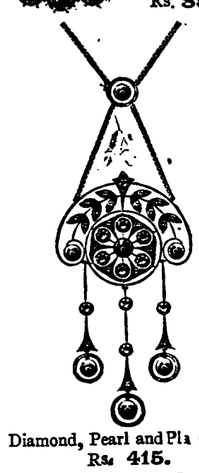

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INDEMNITY BILL.

MARTIAL LAW AND DEPORTATIONS.

LABOUR LEADERS BANISHED.

Mr. Harcourt received by telegram on Jan. 6, from Lord Gladstone the text of the Indemnity Bill introduced into the Union Parliament, which is as follows:—

Bill to provide for the withdrawal of martial law from operation in certain districts and areas of the Union, to indemnify the Government, its officers, and other persons in respect of acts advised, ordered, and done in good faith for the prevention and suppression of internal disorder, the maintenance of good order and public safety and in the administration of martial law, and to declare that certain persons who have under martial law been removed from the Union shall be liable if they return thereto to be again removed therefrom as prohibited immigrants.

Whereas it has been necessary to take special precautions in certain districts and areas of the Union for the prevention and suppression of internal disorder and for the maintenance of good order and public safety:

And whereas, for the purposes aforesaid, it further became necessary for his Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, to declare by proclamation that, as a temporary measure and until further proclamation, certain magisterial districts were placed under martial law as martial law is understood and administered in his Majesty's Dominions, and by further proclamations to call out a portion of the defence forces of the Union, and to expend large sums of public moneys:

And whereas those magisterial districts have been so administered in accordance with regulations published under Government Notices numbers 44, 63, 64, and 65 of 1914, and in accordance also with rules made and orders and instructions given by the control officers and commissioned officers defined in those regulations:

And whereas it is desirable that martial law should be withdrawn from operation in the districts aforesaid as soon as circumstances warrant the withdrawal, and that the Government, its officers, and persons acting under them or upon their orders, should be indemnified in respect of acts, matters, and things in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done, both while those said districts were under martial law, and in respect of acts, matters, and things in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done for the prevention and suppression of internal disorder, the maintenance of good order and public safety, at any time on and after the eighth day of January, 1914, in any district or area of the Union, whether or not the same had been by proclamation placed under martial law:

And whereas certain persons whose names are set out in the schedule to this Act have by various acts, words, and conduct during the year 1913 and the present year created unrest amongst the wage-earners in the Union, and, notwithstanding that provision exists by law whereby any grievances which wage-earners allege to exist may be considered and redressed, those scheduled persons have fomented strife between those wage-earners and their employers and incited those wage-earners to act unlawfully, and unlawfully to cease work, and have thereby caused the public disturbance which has resulted from such unrest, strife and unlawful acts and cessation of work:

And whereas the said acts, words, and conduct of the said scheduled persons have caused great danger to persons and property in the Union and general detriment and loss to the community, and have necessitated the taking of the special precautions herein before recited:

And whereas none of the said scheduled persons were born in any part of South Africa which has been included in the Union:

And whereas by reason of the facts hereinbefore recited each of the said scheduled persons has become an undesirable inhabitant of the Union, and it has been found expedient by the Government to cause all of them to be removed from the Union:

And whereas it is further expedient that all of the said persons should be deemed permanently to be undesirable inhabitants of the Union:

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa as follows:—

CLAUSE I.

As from a date to be fixed by the Governor-General by Proclamation in the "Gazette" in respect of any particular district or other area in the Union, martial law shall be withdrawn from operation in that district or area, and thereupon Proclamation No. 19 of 1914, and any regulations, orders, and instructions issued under the authority of martial law and for the purposes of its administration shall, in respect of that particular district or other area, cease *ipso facto* to be of force and effect.

CLAUSE 2.

(1) No action, indictment, or any other legal proceeding whatever shall be brought or instituted in any Court of Law in the Union against (*a*) his Excellency the Governor-General; or (*b*) any member of the Executive Council of the Union; or (*c*) any control officer, or commissioned officer (as defined in the regulations published under Government Notice No. 44 of 1914); or (*d*) any person employed in the public service, or the railways and harbours service, or in the police forces, or defence forces, or in the prisons service of the Union; or (*e*) any person acting under, or by the directions or with the approval of, any officer, member, or person aforesaid in any position, or capacity civil or military for, or an account of, or in respect of, any acts, matters, or things whatsoever in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done (i.) on or after the eighth day of January, 1914, and prior to the proclamation of martial law in any district or area; (ii.) in any district or area placed by proclamation No. 19 of 1914 under martial law; (iii.) in any district or area not so placed under martial law, with intent to prevent or suppress internal disorder in any part of the Union or to maintain good order and public safety therein. Any such action, indictment, or any other legal proceeding whatever which may have been commenced prior to the date when martial law has been withdrawn from every district or area of the Union shall be discharged and shall become and be made void. (2) Every such person as is described in subsection (1) by whom any such act, matter, or thing has been advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done, for the purposes in this subsection described, shall be freed, acquitted, discharged, released, and indemnified against all and every person and persons whomsover in respect thereof. (3) Every act, matter, or thing referred to in subsection (1) shall be presumed to have been advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done (as the case may be) in good faith, until the contrary is alleged and proved by the party complaining.

CLAUSE 3.

(1) The several sentences pronounced by the Magistrates' Courts or military tribunals during the existence of martial law upon persons tried by such Courts or tribunals for offences described in the regulations published under Government Notices No. 44, 63, 64, and 65 of 1914, or for contraventions of or failure to comply with any rules made, or orders or instructions given by control officers, or commissioned officers as in those regulations defined, are hereby confirmed; and all such persons confined in any prison, gaol, or lock-up under and by virtue of those sentences shall continue to be confined therein or elsewhere as the Minister of Justice may direct, until the expiration of the sentences respectively passed upon them, or until released by the Governor-General in the exercise by him of the Royal mercy, or until otherwise discharged under lawful authority. All such sentences shall be deemed to be sentences passed by duly and legally constituted Courts of the Union, and shall be carried out, or otherwise dealt with, in the same manner as the sentences of duly constituted Courts of the Union. (2) All persons who, during the existence of martial law or between the eighth day of January, 1914, and the proclamation of martial law, have been in good faith, and under the authority of a Minister of State, or of any person administering martial law arrested or committed to or detained in any prison, gaol, or lock-up for any criminal offence whether statutory or at common law or for any offence against martial law regulations, or for a contravention of a rule, order, or instruction of any control officers, or commissioned officer aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been lawfully arrested, committed to, or detained in any prison, gaol, or lock-up, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had been arrested and so committed or detained on warrant issued by persons authorized by law to issue warrants of arrest. (3) The regulations made by the Governor-General under section 25 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1902 of the Transvaal, and published under Government Notice No. 43 of 1914, shall be deemed to have been lawfully made under the powers conferred by that section and to have been in force as from the commencement of the day when they were so published. (4) Every recognizance taken during the periods aforesaid upon which a person accused of any offence mentioned in subsection (2) has been admitted to bail shall be and is hereby declared to be in full force and effect.

CLAUSE 4.

The action of the Government and of every officer thereof, or other person acting under the Government's authority, in causing to be removed and removing from the Union every person specified in the Schedule to this Act shall be deemed to have been lawful, as well as any acts in connexion with the arrest, detention, restraint, or conveyance of any such person pending his removal from the Union, and if any such person so removed return or attempt to return to the Union he shall be deemed to be a person referred to in paragraph A of section 21 of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913 (Act No. 22, 1913), and may be dealt with accordingly, notwithstanding that he may have acquired a domicile in the Union or any Province thereof, or that he may otherwise be exempt, under the provisions of that Act, or any amendment thereof, from being regarded as a prohibited immigrant.

CLAUSE 5.

This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Indemnity and Undesirables Special Deportation Act, 1914.

SCHEDULE.

Name.	Country of Birth.
Hessel Jakob Poutsma	Holland.
James Thompson Bain	Scotland.
Archibald Crawford	Scotland.
Robert Burns Waterston	Australia.
George William Mason	England.
David McKerrell	Scotland.
William Livingstone	Scotland.
Andrew Watson	Scotland.
William H. Morgan	England.

"LABBY" ON GLADSTONE.

SOME REMARKABLE FEATURES.

The following is from "Truth" of May 26th, 1898:—

I do not think that any one who was not in the House of Commons when Mr. Gladstone withdrew from public life can realise the void that was created in that assembly. It did not seem the same place, so all pervading was his personality. This was not the case when Mr. Disraeli left the Commons for the Peers. As a Parliamentary tactician Mr. Disraeli was singularly able. He seldom spoke in debate, but rarely was absent. When he rose to wind up a debate he rarely did more than indulge in a few taunts and a little magniloquent clap-trap. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, could be drawn at any moment, and in winding up a debate he was often too diffuse. Nevertheless, he was a better Parliamentary leader than Mr. Disraeli. He never failed to raise the tone of a debate; Mr. Disraeli never succeeded. No one felt certain that the Tory Leader was in earnest; no one ever doubted that Mr. Gladstone was.

HOW HE FOUGHT.

And how Mr. Gladstone fought! When he had to pass some great measure his tenacity of purpose was astounding, as was the fertility of resources. He never lost sight of the goal, but, like a skilful general, was always ready to alter the line of attack and defence to counter the moves of his opponents. Never did he hesitate to attack an obstacle when once he had convinced himself that it blocked the way of progress. When, at the end, his strength beginning to fail, he perceived that the Liberal party must succumb so long as the Tories could fall back on their permanent majority in the Lords when beaten at the poll, his last speech was a trumpet call to Liberals to unite in sweeping aside the obstacle in its path. Had his bold advice been followed, the result of the last general election would have been very different.

I have sometimes heard it said that he was not fair in debate, drawing distinctions where there was no difference, falling back on the subtleties of rhetoric when logic would not avail him, and involving himself in a cloud of lofty language when he wished to evade the consequences of some previous admission. This is hardly correct. Undoubtedly he had all the resources of rhetoric at his fingers' ends, and he did not disdain to use them. But in his distinctions there always was a difference, and, although I have seen hundreds of attempts to convict him of a constradiction, I never saw one that succeeded, so accurate was his memory, and so guarded was he in his language, even when it appeared to the superficial listener the most unguarded. And how patiently did he himself listen! I have sometimes been in an almost empty house, with some speaker droning on without facility of expression, argumentative power, or knowledge of his subject. All except one man would be dozing or talking to his neighbour. That one man was Mr. Gladstone. But why did he listen? That I often asked myself, but never ventured to ask him. If he was not pleased with the speaker, he had a habit of taking up a pad, and beginning to write a letter. But even then he never missed a word of what was being said, as he often showed by some interjection.

HIS CONSERVATIVISM.

Mr. Gladstone rather gave voice and expression to the aspirations for the reforms with which his name was connected than was the source of these aspirations. The natural tendency of his mind was conservative, but when he had convinced himself that the demand for a Liberal reform was legitimate, duty got the better of inclination, and he became its exponent. Thus he kept pace with the development of the Liberal Party into a Radical Party. . . . An impractical statesman he was called. Never was there a more practical one. No one can imagine him with a Parliamentary majority at his back ploughing the sands of the seashore. Ambitious he was. But it was not the ambition for office. Office was with him but the means to give effect to his convictions, and place, power, and popularly he was always ready to risk for the attainment of his high aims. Grateful as we Radicals are that those who honestly opposed him when alive now join us in doing honour to his memory, we must forget that for long years he devoted the great gifts vouchsafed to him to the triumph of our principles, and that if he did promote the welfare of the country it was because he again and again led the Liberals to victory. Thanks mainly to him, the Government is no longer the appanage of the aristocracy; the middle classes have increased in wealth and intelligence; the working classes can command more of the comforts for decent existence, and are no longer political pariahs. If we are to-day able to bear the taxation that is imposed upon us, to provide means for excessive armaments and doles to the classes, it is because of his far-reaching economic reforms. Had he not given practical effect to what were mere inarticulate aspirations, England would have been a very different country from what it is. . . .

GENIUS AND ABILITY.

It is difficult to draw the line that divides genius from ability of the highest order. Although many have sought to define genius, no one has succeeded. I can only explain where the distinction comes in by citing two men—Lord Chatham was a genius, Sir Robert Peel was not. In this sense Mr. Gladstone was rather a man of the greatest mental capacity than a genius. This probably will be the verdict of history. It will be impossible to convey to future generations the personality that raised him above all his contemporaries, and invested him with a royalty, by the side of which kings and such-like accidents of birth were mere pigmies. The good that he did was accomplished by present efforts, and covered a world-wide field. Such efforts does not so much appeal to the popular imagination of posterity, as does some one great and heroic action, or a devotion to one single aim to the exclusion of all others.

But what is the value of posthumous fame? This planet is but an insignificant spot in the universe—so small indeed, that it cannot even be seen by the inhabitants of the millions on millions of globes that environ it. Its very existence counts but a second in the eternity of time. We know that, as it had a beginning, it is destined to have an end, and then the human race will be a thing of the past. What the French preacher said when pronouncing an oration over the dead "Grand Monarque" is applicable to the greatest and the noblest of all that ever have lived or ever will live: "God alone is great, my brothers."

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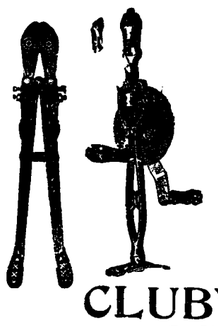

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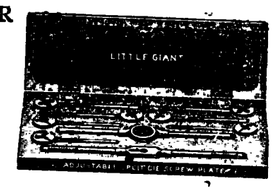

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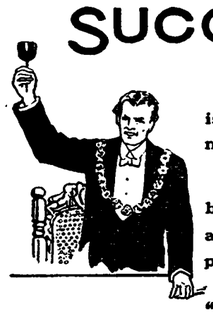

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THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

HEARING BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY'S ARGUMENTS.

Lord Shaw, Lord Sumner, Lord Parmoor, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali, sitting in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, commenced on February 16, the hearing of Mr. Channing Arnold's appeal from a conviction of defamation and a sentence of one year's imprisonment passed upon him at a trial before Sir Charles Fox, the Chief Judge, and a jury in the Chief Court of Lower Burma, on October 19, 1912, says "The Times."

Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. David Alec Wilson, and Mr. Arthur Page were counsel for the appellant; Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Mr. A. M. Dunne for the respondent.

The criminal proceedings against Mr. Arnold, who is the editor and proprietor of the "Burma Critic," were taken under sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. G. P. Andrew, the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Mergui District of Burma, who alleged that Mr. Arnold had defamed him in two articles entitled "A Mockery of British Justice," which had been published in the "Burma Critic" on April 28, 1912.

The Indian Penal Code allows the following exceptions in regard to a charge of defamation—It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person if it be for the public good, or to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct and no farther; or to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good. But nothing is said to be done or believed "in good faith" which is done or believed without due care and attention.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ARTICLES.

The substance of the articles complained of was that Mr. Andrew had refused in his magisterial capacity to commit to the Chief Court for trial a friend of his, a planter, named Captain H. B. McCormick, who had been accused of abducting a little native girl. The articles asserted that Mr. Andrew had not acted as an impartial magistrate, had ignored petitions that the case should not be tried by him, had placed obstacles in the way of the prosecution and facilities for the defence which were not justifiable, and in other ways had shown himself a partisan. Mr. Andrew, as District Magistrate, had held an inquiry under the Criminal Procedure Code in his Court, in which Captain McCormick, a resident in his district, was charged with abduction and rape by Inna, a child of less than 12, and her mother.

Mr. Andrew held that there had been no abduction within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and that the charge of rape was false. He, therefore, directed Captain McCormick's discharge. Mr. Arnold stated that before he published his articles in the "Burma Critic" he used his utmost endeavours, although without success, to secure that a proper public inquiry into the case should be held, and to that end had communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor in September, 1911, and March, 1912, the effect of the information he had received. He appealed to public opinion only in the last resort, and because he believed that public confidence in the administration of justice was shaken. He had no acquaintance either with Mr. Andrew or Captain McCormick, and had not been actuated by malice. The proceedings against Mr. Arnold were initiated by Mr. Andrew in the Court of the District Magistrate of Rangoon, who ultimately committed him to the Chief Court for trial. The trial took place before the Chief Judge (Sir Charles Fox), who at the otuset, held that thr evidence in the case against Captain McCormick was not relevant or admissible in the present issue, but that the sole question was whether the publication of the imputations against Mr. Andrew was justified and covered by any of the exceptions in the Indian Penal Code. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of *Guilty*, and the Chief Judge sentenced Mr. Arnold to one year's simple imprisonment.

THE CASE IN SUPPORT OF THE APPEAL.

Sir Robert Finlay, in support of the appeal, said that the real question was whether the defendant had acted in good faith. If he did, he was entitled to an acquittal. At the beginning of the trial the Chief Judge made a preliminary order that the Court could not enter into that part of the case affecting the proceedings against Captain McCormick. He seriously complained that the Chief Judge, in his summing-up, in spite of that declaration, went very fully into the evidence appearing on the proceedings in reference to Captain McCormick. His submission to the Court was that Mr. Channing Arnold was entitled to an acquittal and that the proceedings were very unsatisfactory. The severe sentence was passed upon him of one year's imprisonment; he served four months, and the remainder of the term was remitted. In anything that he (Sir R. Finlay) said he was not charging Captain McCormick with being guilty of the offence alleged against him. That question did not arise in these proceedings. An innocent man might have been charged because there were reasonable grounds for making that charge. In the criticism which he wished to offer with regard to these proceedings, he desired that it should be clearly understood throughout that he was criticizing the case with reference to the aspect which it might reasonably wear in the eyes of Mr. Channing Arnold. It was not suggested that Mr. Channing Arnold had any personal spite, and the charge against him was not that he acted in bad faith in the ordinary sense of the term, but that he did not act in good faith on the ground that he did not exercise due care.

Sir John Edge inquired whether Mr. Channing Arnold was a new arrival in India at the time these incidents occurred, or whether he had had any experience of the country. It did seem to him that a person in the position of an editor would have to go very cautiously in a country like India.

NOT MR. ARNOLD'S FAULT.

Sir Robert Finlay said that he thought he would be able to satisfy their Lordships that Mr. Arnold exercised a proper discretion.

Sir John Edge.—It is not so much a question of care as of knowledge.

Sir Robert Finlay.—I am instructed that Mr. Channing Arnold has been in India for several years.

Learned Counsel quoted a letter written by Mr. Buchanan, the Sub-Divisional Officer at Victoria Point, to Mr. Finnie, the District Superintendent of Police at Mergui, which appeared to prejudice the whole case and call for the arrest of Captain McCormick.

Lord Sumner.—Did Mr. Channing Arnold have access to this letter before writing his articles? This was most important on the question of exercising due care and attention.

Mr. Ameer Ali.—When did this document become public property?

Sir Robert Finlay said that Mr. Channing Arnold's articles appeared on April 28, 1912. It was impossible to say exactly when the letter referred to became public property, but the Chief Judge commented on it in his summing-up. Somehow or other that letter did get out, because on August 31, 1911, a letter appeared in the "Rangoon Times" signed "Vigilance," commenting upon it. All he (Sir Robert) had to say on that was that Mr. Channing Arnold had access to a strong *prima facie* case. After the "Vigilance" letter an inquiry took place. Mr. Channing Arnold took the matter up, and pressed for a further inquiry, and, failing to get it, he wrote his articles.

Sir John Edge.—Does Mr. Arnold suggest conspiracy between Mr. Andrew and Mr. Finnie, the Police Superintendent?

Sir R. Finlay.—Yes; I will read the articles later. Of course, whether such a charge is true or not is no part of my case.

Mr. Ameer Ali.—What happened after the warrant was issued?

Sir Robert Finlay.—On July 20, Captain McCormic was arrested and taken to Mr. Finnie's house. Captain McCormick was released on his own recognizances in the sum of 500 rupees.

Lord Shaw asked how it came about that confidential documents used for judicial purposes came to be divulged.

Sir Robert Finlay.—It may have been very improper, but it was not Mr. Channing Arnold's fault.

Sir Robert Finlay, resuming his argument on February 18, quoted the brief reasons of Mr. A. W. Buchanan, the sub-Divisional Magistrate at Victoria Point, for considering that "there was a "prima facie" case against Captain McCormick under sections 365 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Buchanan had no power to take charge of a case against a European, and the matter was transferred to Mr. Andrew, the District Magistrate at Mergui.

Sir John Edge.—How and when did this report come into the possession of Mr. Channing Arnold?

Sir Robert Finlay replied that he was unable to say. Petitions were sent to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Victoria Point begging him to conduct the inquiry personally, and not to send it up for trial by the Deputy Commissioner "because he is also a friend of Mr. McCormick." Nothing was done as a result of these. Mr. Andrew, in his evidence before the Chief Court said, that he did not admit the genuineness of the signatures to the petition. He filed it and ignored it.

Lord Parmoor said that, so far as the inquiry itself was concerned, he thought it had been conducted with great propriety.

Sir Robert Finlay said that it was a most regrettable thing that the usual course was not taken of sending the case to the Sessions Judge.

In reply to Sir John Edge, Sir Robert Finlay said Mr. Arnold's case was that he believed there had been a serious miscarriage of justice. Mr. Andrew, in making his order of discharge of Captain McCormick, said:—"I find that his motives in taking charge of Ainah were pure and philanthropic, and I condole with him on having had to answer such charges as have been brought against him, however little he could be expected to anticipate the same." Mr. Channing Arnold, counsel added, did not rush into print, but only wrote his article after very careful inquiry.

Correspondence that passed between Mr. Arnold and the Lieutenant-Governor was read. In one letter Mr. Arnold wrote:—"There is ample evidence demonstrating a scandalous and disgraceful state of affairs in Tenasserim, and in the interests of the Empire, for the good name of which I am alone concerned, those who have disgraced their services and the name of England must be punished."

MR. ARNOLD'S ARTICLES.

Sir Robert Finlay read Mr. Channing Arnold's articles.

The first, which was headed "A Mockery of British Justice" contained the following passages:—

With the utmost reluctance, and only after we have made every effort possible to persuade the local Government to reopen the matter quietly, we publish to-day the facts of a scandalous case in the Tenasserim division. . . . It is, it must be admitted, a most disquieting thought that the service, of which we are all so justly proud, is now tending to be recruited from that section of our island populations which is least able, often through no personal fault of their own, to realize the majestic and sacred trust with which they each individually are honoured. . . . It is because we reverence the Empire and believe it to be the most potent instrument for humanity's good that to-day we speak out against these officials who have forgotten their duty and have dared to trifle with the fair fame of England. To our mind it is no small matter that a hundred, a score, nay, a single one of King George's subjects should, in their heart of hearts, feel that British justice is a pretence to be mocked at, to be flouted by some insignificant servant of the State. Yet this is what has occurred in Tenasserim. In the minds of scores of the Malayan subjects of the King in that district there must be bitter thoughts indeed.

For what are the facts? We do not wish to recapitulate them here at any length, but briefly they are these. A Mahomedan Malayan girl of 10 is abducted by a white planter and, as we allege, is criminally assulted by him. For three months this man dares to detain the child even from her dying father. For three months, so incapable, so slack, so scandalously undutiful is the supervision of the district, that this insolent bully defies the law which his friendship with two of the King's local representatives has made it possible for him to do, so we believe, in more instances than this shocking one. And when at last a report reaches at least one dutiful official and an effort is made to bring the fellow to justice, what happens? The guardians of the Empire's honour betray their trust. The case is burked; a deliberate conspiracy, as we allege, is entered into between the Deputy-Commissioner and the head of the police to save their friend. For a non-bailable offence he is allowed on bail. The proceedings conducted are an elaborate and judical farce. Every rule and regulation is twisted and strained in the accused's favour. Every advantage is taken of the pauper suppliants for justice. And Mr. Andrew, sitting as King George's representative, called upon to exercise scrupulously and reverently the most sacred of the duties with the fulfilment of which he is honoured, discharges a man on whose case he would not have thought of adjudicating had he been a high-minded man.

By the criminal law against which he has offended the planter McCormick will be dealt with. But what of these officials who condoned his misdeeds, who conspired to protect him from their consequences? They have not offended against criminal law of the Empire, but they have offended against the Empire itself. It is impossible to imagine a baser breach of trust than theirs. They have traitorously degraded England's name. We can see no excuse for their conduct. The more it is studied the worse it becomes. The trustees and representatives of the King's justice, they deny it to the King's subjects, flippantly, insolently, causelessly. And why? Because they are the type of officials who are unworthy of representing the King, of serving the Empire. We know the type; there are all too many of them about all over the King's Dominions, and they must all go, or in time the Empire will go.

Messrs. Andrew and Finnie did not think it mattered because the complainants were pauper Malays. Was that it? Is that their conception of their sacred duty to the Empire to which they owe everything? . . . There must be an end of this nonsense, this perilous nonsense, as to the gradations of justice meted to the different races of his Majesty's subjects. There are probably all too many officials who lean to such a pernicious view. The sooner the Empire is rid of such traitor servants the bettter for us all.

The second article went in full detail into the charges and evidence against Captain McCormick, and repeated the accusations of partnership made against both Mr. Andrew and Mr. Finnie.

JURY WITHOUT A CHANCE.

Sir Robert Finlay continued his review of the Chief Judge's summing-up on Feb. 19. He said that Mr. Buchnan, the Sub-Divisional Officer at Victoria Point, who was absent on leave from the middle of April to May 11, 1911, and on his return heard vague rumours concerning Captain McCormick and the child Ainnah, took the view that the case was one that warranted a committal. The Chief Judge who tried Mr. Channing Arnold held very strongly the opposite view, and, in fact, treated Mr. Buchanan as if he had been in a nervous state owing to certain stories about Captain McCormick and a revolver.

Lord Sumner.—The question before us is not whether Mr. Buchanan but whether Mr. Channing Arnold had any injustice done him.

Sir Robert Finlay said that Mr. Arnold was prejudiced by the series of observations made by the Chief Judge in disparagement of Mr. Buchanan. In his charge to the jury Sir Charles Fox told them that the accusation against Captain McCormick was absolutely incredible. That was grievously prejudicial to Mr. Arnold's case. The Judge told the jury that the charge against Captain McCormick was absurd, and that no reasonable man could believe it. Prejudice of the most substantial kind was inevitably caused to the defence of Mr. Arnold's case.

Replying to Lord Shaw, Sir Robert Finlay said that he did suggest that the Chief Judge entered into questions which he had at the outset of the trial deliberately discarded, and his comments upon a matter which he ought never to have entered upon—the guilt or non-guilt of Captain McCormick—were based upon an entire misapprehension of what the charge was, of what constituted the alleged offence, and a complete misconception as to the effect of the medical evidence with regard to the child's physical condition.

Mr. Ameer Ali—Your contention is that the observations of the Chief Judge with reference to Mr. Buchanan's state of mind and the guilt or not of Captain McCormick at the trial influenced the minds of the jury on the two questions we have to try?

Sir Robert Finlay.—Most certainly.

Lord Shaw.—Do I understand your view to be that the jury was without a chance?

Sir Robert Finlay said that was so. Mr. Channing Arnold, was engaged, not upon the question of legal proof, but whether there was a strong case from the point of view of a man not a lawyer that there had been improrer conduct in this inquiry. The Chief Judge's assertion that "there can be no question that she [Ainah] was not detained for an unlawful purpose" was unjustifiable. The case for the prosecution was that she was detained till the traces of the offence had disappeared. This part of the summing-up was unfair to Mr. Arnold, and therefore the conviction could not stand.

"NOT A MERE FLAW BUT A VICE."

In reply to Lord Sumner, Sir Robert Finlay said that Mr. Andrew had not called certain witnesses, knowing what their evidence would have been. He stated his view of the motives of Captain McCormick in taking charge of Ainah as being "pure and philanthropic."

Mr. Ameer Ali said that, if he were called upon to express an opinion as to the conduct of Mr. Andrew—which he was not—he would certainy say that he ought not to have committed himself to the pronouncement which he had made on the evidence, but should have committed the case to the Quarter Sessions.

Lord Parmoor.—In this country, if a magistrate comes to the conclusion that there is no *prima facie* case, he would express an opinion.

Sir Robert Finlay said that here only the evidence of a few witnesses was set out.

Sir John Edge.—But Mr. Andrew knew what the force of all the evidence was. Rightly or wrongly, he came to a certain conclusion. Was that a "travesty of justice"?

Sir Robert Finlay pointed out that Captain McCormick was bailed, although the case was one in which bail could not legally be taken. Mr. Andrew had explained that there was no suitable accommodation at the lock-up for a European. Counsel then quoted the correspondence that arose between Mr. Andrew and the sub-divisional magistrate after the arrest of McCormick on the question of employing an advocate for the complainants and securing the services of an interpreter acceptable to all parties.

Lord Sumner.—Are we to take it that these telegrams form part of the material upon which Mr. Arnold acted? Because it seems to me that at this stage—whatever happened afterwards—Mr. Andrew appears to have been acting with intelligence and humanity according to his lights.

Sir Robert Finlay.—My submission is that that did not go a very long way as regards the impression on Mr. Arnold's mind, because the result of all this correspondence was most unfortunate, as it was only when witnesses were starting from Victoria Point for Mergui that the conclusion not to engage an advocate was announced.

Lord Shaw remarked that the Board were not in the position of a Court of Criminal Appeal. What they had to consider was whether—apart from the alleged misdirection of the Judge—they could advise his Majesty that, taking into account the nature of the libel and the flaw in the proceedings, he could upset the conviction.

Sir Robert Finlay.—Not a mere flaw, but a vice which permeates the greater part of the summing-up and renders the verdict one which should not be allowed to stand.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

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DUKE'S MARRIAGE.

QUESTION OF VALIDITY.

COUNTESS'S PETITION.

Counsel were heard by the President of the Divorce, etc., Division (Sir Samuel Evans) on Feb. 11, on the questions whether Elizabeth, Comtesse de Gasquet James, is entitled to a declaration of the validity of her marriage to Henry Borwin, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and whether she is entitled to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., and Mr. Bayford (instructed by Mr. C. J. Mercer), were for the Countess, and Mr. Barnard, K.C., and Mr. Archibald (instructed by Messrs Charles Russell and Co.) represented the Duke.

The petition was brought, Mr. Hume Williams said, by Elizabeth, Comtesse de Gasquet James, asking for a decree of restitution, and, in the alternative, for a declaration that a marriage celebrated in England between petitioner and Henry Borwin, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was a valid marriage according to the law of England. After the petition had been presented respondent filed an act on petition in which he alleged want of jurisdiction in this Court to entertain petitioner's suit.

JURISDICTION.

To that, petitioner had issued a summons asking an order to the effect that the act on petition was illfounded, because the Court had jurisdiction, and that had been adjourned into Court. The short point his Lordship had to determine was whether or not he had jurisdiction to entertain the suit as framed.

Mr. Barnard contended that all his Lordship could decide was whether the act on petition showed a ground upon which the question of jurisdiction could be raised. If there was no ground for the act on petition then he agreed that it must go.

Mr. Hume Williams replied that the petition was merely a shorter way of getting at the same conclusion. Petitioner, Mr. Hume Williams added, was an American citizen, and in 1881 she married the Comte de Gasquet James. There was some question as to whether he was an Englishman or a Frenchman, but for the purposes of this argument counsel would assume that he was a Frenchman. The Comte died on April 28, 1903 leaving petitioner with two or three children. In 1909-10 petitioner made the acquaintance of respondent, who was the son of the Duke Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Duke Paul, having been the brother of the late Grand Duke, was the uncle of the present reigning sovereign of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, and respondent was his first cousin. In the winter 1910-11 respondent, having been ill and having stayed with petitioner during his convalescence, a great friendship sprang up between them, and they agreed to be married in England, where petitioner was in the habit of residing frequently. She also lived in France, where she had several properties, and in Germany. On May 3, 1911, respondent took a room at an hotel in Dover.

The President pointed out that the act on petition stated that the parties never visited England together except for the purpose of the marriage.

Mr. Hume Williams proceeded to say that on June 14, petitioner came over from Paris, and on June 15 the parties were married at the Registry Office at Dover. After the marriage they returned to France, and on Aug. 14, both of them being Catholics, they went through a religious ceremony in the private chapel at one of the chateaux belonging to petitioner. In the summer of the following year petitioner went to stay with respondent's father, Duke Paul, and his mother, Duchess Marie Antoinette, and she spent a great part of the summer with them.

CONTRACTING CAPACITY.

Early in 1913, a summons was taken out by a curator of respondent. It appeared that respondent had been placed under a sort of a guardian, appointed by the Court, although he was then twenty-five years of age. The summons was taken out in the Court of Rostock to show cause why the marriage should not be set aside. The case on behalf of plaintiff in that action apparently was that the Duke was restricted in his capacity to transact without the consent of his lawful representative, and that the approval of the governing Grand Duke had not been given. The latter point was apparently waived. In the judgment, which was dated April 5, 1913, it was declared that the marriage was voidable, and the right to contest it appertained to the plaintiff alone, because the limitation of the contracting capacity of the Duke still subsisted according to the civil code of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. That Court annulled the marriage, and it was quite clear that petitioner was not a wife in Germany.

The President: Of course, there cannot be a question here of that decree in Germany.

Mr. Hume Williams: I am not questioning it. What the position is in France I cannot tell, but obviously a ceremony has been gone through there according to the law of France. What is the position of the lady in England? Has the dissolution of the marriage in Germany affected her status in England or not? She has been anxious, and is anxious, and I think your Lordship will say it is reasonable that she should be able to have a declaration of the Court in England to tell her what her position is here.

DEBTS INCURRED.

The President, referring to the appointment of a curator, asked whether respondent's mental capacity had been challenged.

Mr. Hume William replied that respondent had had a curator appointed because he had incurred a number of debts which he could not pay, for what counsel presumed was called profligacy. There had never been any question as to his mental, capacity. He was in the Army for some time.

Proceeding, Mr. Hume Williams said that the part of the petition asking a restitution of conjugal rights was not a matter on which he relied at the present time, and, indeed, he doubted whether his Lordship would have jurisdiction to grant a decree of restitution in a case where neither of the parties was domiciled in this country.

The President: Or resident.

Mr. Hume Williams added that such a decree would be no good because it would have no validity in Germany and could not be enforced, and he did not think the Countess desired to press it. It was clear law that either party could come to the Court and ask that the contract should be declared null and void, and counsel contended that they should also be able to ask such a declaration as he desired. It was highly desirable that the lady should know what she could do.

RESPONDENT'S CASE.

Mr. Barnard submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try a petition for restitution of conjugal rights unless the husband was domiciled in England or unless the parties had a matrimonial home here, or unless respondent was served within the jurisdiction of the proceedings. In this case the act on petition had no jurisdiction to entertain the Countess's petition, and there was no power in a petition for restitution to make a declaration that the marriage was a valid one. If the lady desired to file a petition for nullity, the Court might have to consider the question that she desired to have decided. Then the only thing that the Court would do would be, he submitted, to dismiss the petition if it was considered that the marriage was a good one.

The hearing was adjourned.

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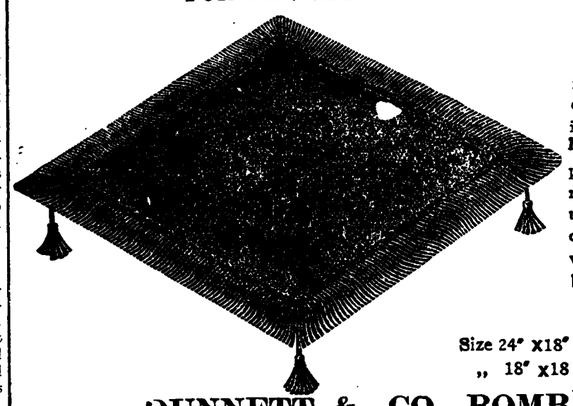

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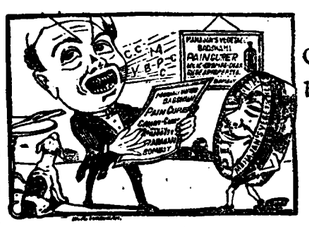

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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COM PANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.